THE DAILY MEMPHIS AVALANCHE.

By Gallaway, Rhea & Cluskey.) MEMPHIS, THURSDAY, JANUARY 16, 1868. (Volume Ten—Number 319

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Avalanche Office, in Avalanche Building, 22 Jefferson street.

Apperson & Co., F. H., cotton factors and commission merchants, 160½ Front and 9 Jefferson streets.

Allen Brothers, hardware, 225 Main street.

Bogen & Co., D. the cotton and tobacco factors, Avalanche Building, Jefferson street.

Bohanan, Hendrix & Co., retailers, 10 Adams street.

Black, Estes & Co., cotton factors and commission merchants, Cooper Block, Monroe street.

Bolock & Co., booksellers and stationers, 215 Main street.

Bushby, F. P., manufacturer of gentlemen's boots and shoes 241 Main street.

Burgwin Co., James T., steamboat agents, 12 Jefferson street.

Cameron & Co., J. H., Finley Chern Dunbar, 351 Main street.

Chamberlin & Co., C. F., booksellers and stationers, 197 Main street.

Clarke & Co., S. H., insurance agents, corner Front and Jefferson streets.

Cleaves & Co., C. C., booksellers and stationers, 213 Second street.

Cowperthwait, Chapman & Co., books and stationery, 276½ Main street.

Carolina Insurance Company, of Memphis, Tenn., office 76½ Main street.

Craig & Co., H. G., seed store, 279 Main street, in the Jackson Block.

Cubbins, Gunn & Cooper, planing mill and lumber yard, 181, 183 and 185 Washington street.

Connell & Rakin, cotton gin and pickery, foot of Market street.

Cash, J. H., cotton and produce factor, 228 Front street.

Cubbins & Gunn, iron founders and machinists, Adams street, near Bayou.

Cave & Co., M. C., general auctioneers, 305 Main street.

Christian & Co., J. A., storage for cotton and merchandise Navy Yard.

Davis, A. F., practical house and sign painter, 25 Union street.

Dempsey, Wm., marble works and marble mantel warerooms, Front street, above Market.

Deposit Bank of Memphis, 35 Madison street.

Dickson & Bro., J. W., cotton factors and commission merchants, 250 Front street.

Deissner & Co., J., china, glass and queensware, 44 North Court street.

European Assurance Society, office 279 Main street.

Emmet Savings Institution, 6 Madison street.

Elson Brothers, dry goods, 297 Main street.

Ferguson, Cordes & Co., grocers, 248 Front street.

Fowlkes & Steffey, cotton factors and commission merchants, 193 Second street and 43 Washington.

Finale, Beckham & Chapman, groceries and family supplies, 300 Main street.

Fitzgerald & Co., H., grocers, produce dealers and commission merchants, 274 Front street.

Forster, Montheiter & Co., grocers, cotton factors and commission merchants, 329 Main street.

Franklin Insurance and Banking Company, corner of Jefferson and Front streets.

Green & Co., N. S., dealers in whisky, etc., 251 Front street

Guy, Alden, McCrea & Co., wholesale grocers and cotton factors, 270 Front street.

Hernando Insurance Company, No. 17 Madison street.

Harwood, Larry, steamboat Agent, No. 10 Jefferson street.

Hill, Strange & Co., cotton factors and commission merchants, 14 Monroe street.

Hill & Co., John C., cotton and storage warehouse, Court street, near bayou.

Heller, Fisher & Co., grocers, cotton factors and commission merchants, 46 Second street and 45 Washington.

Howell Wood & Co., dry goods, southern Palace, 233 Main street.

Heath, Lewis & Frazer, attorneys, corner Second and Main street.

Ilsley & Pritz dry goods, 2 3 Main street.

Jones, Edward C., architect, 279½ Main street.

Jones, Brown & Co., cotton factors and commission merchants, 99 Front street.

Jones & Co G. W., wholesale and retail druggists, 297 Main street.

Jones & Co., J. W. A., cotton factors and general commission merchants, 183 Front street, up stairs.

Johnson & Co., W. J., steamboat agents, Star Wharfboat, foot of Jefferson street.

Kerr & Porter, real estate brokers and general agents, 5th floor, Avalanche Building, corner of Madison and Second.

Keller, Dr. J. M., office Jefferson street, Avalanche Editorial Rooms. Residence at General Hospital.

Kennedy, Williams & Russell, cotton factors and commission merchants, 268 Front street.

Knickerbocker Life Insurance Company, of New York, office corner of Jefferson and Front streets.

Lamb & Co., J. W., cotton and storage warehouse, Adams street, near Bayou.

Lacey & Metzbee, cotton factors and commission merchants, 147 Front street.

Lane & Co., F., cotton factors and commission merchants corner of Union and Front streets.

Lovell & Co., Joseph S., boot and shoe dealers, corner of Main and Union street.

Lawrence & Carter, general commission and forwarding merchants, 238 Front street.

Lewis & Co., auctioneers, second street, between Union and Gayoso.

Lichtner & Brother, agents, boot and shoemakers 260½ Second street.

Lee and Miller, general steamboat agents and forwarders 4 Madison street.

Lowenstein, B., staple and fancy dry goods 242 Main street.

Lindauer, Arnold & Co., dry goods, 211 Main street.

Moody & Co., John R., commission and storage, 206 Front street.

Memphis and Charleston Railroad, Ticket office, Main street, corner Second and Main street, up stairs.

Moore, Whitfield & Co., cotton factors, storage and general commission merchants, No. 1 Howard's Row.

Merchants' National Bank, No. 5 Jefferson street.

Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad, office No. 5 Jefferson street, under Commercial Hotel.

Mosby & Dorion, commission merchants, 304 Front street

McRae & Walker, attorneys at law, Bethel Block.

McCombs & Co., sole agents Eagle Cotton Gins, 222½ and 224 Main street.

McGibbon & Bro., liquor dealers, 281 Main street.

Martin & Donegan, cotton factors, commission and forwarding merchants, 13 Union street.

Maxwell & Anderson, marble works, No. 69 Union street, between Second and Third.

Murray & Rickey, merchant tailor No. 31 Madison street, Memphis, Tenn.

Miles & Goddard, auctioneers, 271 Main street.

Menken Brothers, staple and fancy dry goods, 262 Main street.

Mansfield & Higbee, wholesale druggists, 301 and 303 Main street.

Milford, Clements & Co., storage for cotton and merchandise, Navy yard, near river.

Memphis and Ohio Railroad, office 267½ Main street.

Memphis and St. Louis Packet Company, Fleet Captain, foot of Jefferson street.

New Memphis, Theater, W. C. Thompson, manager, Jefferson street, below Third.

Neely & Co., J. C., cotton factors and commission merchants, 280 Front street.

Nolan & Lindsey, house and sign painters, glaziers, etc., 27 Jefferson street.

Nathan, Henry, importer and wholesale dealer in wines liquors, cigars, etc., 21 Jefferson street.

North American Life Insurance Company, of New York John S. Smith, general agent, 280 Front street.

Partee, Metzbee & Co., cotton factors and commission merchants, Cooper Block, Monroe street.

Power & McGibney, merchant tailors, 228 Second street.

People's Bank of Tennessee, 11 Madison street.

Passmore & Co., W. H., General Auctioneers, Vincent Block, Second street.

Perkins, Livingston & Fant, cotton gins, presses and plantation machinery, 286 Main street, Memphis, Tenn.

Patrick & Co., J. M., cotton factors, 254 Front street.

Postoffice, corner of Third and Jefferson streets.

Planters' Insurance Company of Tennessee, 272 Front street.

Price & Treadwell, wholesale grocers, Lee Block, Union street.

Partee & Harbert, commission merchants, 14 Monroe street.

Rice, Stix & Co., dry goods, 207 Main street.

Roach & Co., A. G., wholesale grocers, 220 Front street.

Rawlings & Co., J. J., cotton factors and commission merchants, 254 Front street.

Robertson & Carter, cotton factors and commission merchants, 13 Union street.

Robinson & Co., Wm. A., founders and machinists, opposite Gayoso House.

Robeson, Sneed & Co., wholesale clothing, 283 Main street.

Rollo, Finney & Co., cotton factors, 15 Union street.

Reporter, Treasurer & Co., Auctioneers and Real Estate Brokers, Ayres Block, Second street.

Stewart, W. L., cotton and commission merchant, 3 Bank alley.

Schabel & Co., J. F., stove dealers, 207 Main street.

Stone, Horner, wholesale boots and shoes, 225 Mainstreet.

Sullivan, Mrs. Sallie, millinery goods, 237 Main street, over Elson's.

Semple, Mitchell & McCauley, cotton factors and commission merchants, 12 Union street.

Stanley, King & Smith, cotton factors and commission merchants, 272 Front street street, up stairs.

St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company, McMahon & Otis, agents; office, 42 Madison street.

Smith & Leech, wholesale liquor dealers, 342 Second street.

Semmes & Co., B. J., importers and dealers in liquors, 224 second street.

Shaw & Co., J. S., hardware, 251 Second street.

Swanwick & Co., W. T., lumber dealers, foot of Adams street.

Smith, Owen, undertaker, 308 northeast corner Gayoso and Second streets.

Toof, S. C., Book and Job Printer, No. 15 West Court street.

Taylor, Cate & Co., cotton factors and commission merchants, 11 Monroe street.

Thomas & Arnold, dry goods, 236 Main street.

Toof, Phillips & Co., cotton factors, grocers and commission merchants, 266 Front street.

Tennessee State Mutual Insurance Company, of Memphis, office 15 Madison street.

Tate & Co., cotton factors and commission merchants, 19 Jefferson street.

Tennessee Savings Institution, corner of Court and Main streets.

Tobin, Lynn & Co., cotton factors and grocers, 244 Main street.

Vance & Donohoe, steamboat agents, 324 Front street, up stairs.

Vorder & Hatchett, cotton factors and commission merchants, 230 Front street.

Van Brocklin, auctioneer, 39 Madison street.

Van Vrust, George W., agent Missouri State Lottery, 39 Jefferson street.

Waggoner & Co., J. H., merchant tailors and dealers in ready-made clothing, 261 Main street.

Wagner & Co., J. B., wholesale and retail druggists, 318 Main street.

Webb, S. N., & Co., cotton factors and commission merchants, Lee Block, Union street.

Worsham House, corner Main and Adams streets. C. B. Galloway, proprietor.

White, Kerr & Keeton, cotton factors, general commission and forwarding merchants, 206 Main street.

Wormeley, Joy & Co., cotton factors and commission merchants, Adams street, below Main.

Williams, J. D., wholesale clothing, 273 Main street.

Williamson, Hill & Co., wholesale grocers, cotton factors and commission merchants, 256 Front street.

Wade & Co., Martin, wholesale grocers, cotton factors and commission merchants, 175 Front street.

Wright, W. F., storage and commission, 2 Promenade street.

THE DAILY AVALANCHE.

Harper's *Bazar* is accredited with a circulation of 109,000.

The Wisconsin Democratic State Convention will be held February 16th.

Several of the Pittsburg (Pennsylvania) papers are looking for managing editors.

The Pennsylvania State debt is about $35,000,000.

Good singing is more general than good congregations in the New York churches.

About one thousand persons daily apply for relief to the city authorities in New York.

It is proposed to pay St. Marie $15,000 for the arrest of Surratt.

The Astor library contains 135,000 volumes, 4,000 of which were added last year.

Beast Butler is going to Virginia to organize opposition to Grant.

The Mississippi is frozen over at Cairo, and people are crossing over on the ice.

Cholera has carried off 50,000 Arabs in Algeria, and famine now threatens to take the rest.

Judge William B. Wright, of the New York Court of Appeals, died suddenly Sunday night of disease of the kidneys.

The postmaster at New York has seized a large number of letters addressed to proprietors of gift enterprise concerns.

A report is received that Leichardt, the New Zealand explorer, long supposed to be lost, is still alive.

In Maryland, the assessed value of property for taxation this year is $492,653,572. In 1866 it was $278,512,186.

The New York *Sunday Times* says that children are flung away in that city, by their mothers, like cigar stumps.

A Mr. C. M. A. Griffin, of Contentnea creek, Greene county, North Carolina, was shot recently, while lying in his bed, by one of a band of negroes.

Only twenty years have elapsed since the first newspaper was issued in California, and there are now two hundred and fourteen published in that State.

It is said that Stanton has been restored to the War Department only on condition that he will tender his resignation immediately afterward.

A telegram from Madrid, dated the 5th, announces that the contract for the Cuban mail service had been provisionally awarded to Lopez.

It appears there was no surgeon on board the ship Liberty which arrived at New York on Saturday with so many cholera cases on board.

Dr. Thomas G. Durant, Vice President and actual manager of the Pacific railway, has gone to Europe, as is supposed, to interest foreign capitalists in that road.

Application was made to Chancellor Harrison Monday to restrain the city of Nashville from issuing three hundred thousand dollars in bonds authorized by the Legislature.

The North Missouri Railroad Sleeping-car company have declared a semi-annual dividend of ten per cent. The company has had an existence only six months.

A Salt Lake dispatch of the 6th says that the Montana Legislature passed a resolution asking Congress to appropriate $150,000 to improve the navigation of the upper Mississippi.

Van Rensselaer, the "Patroon" of Albany, has given notice to his tenants in that city that, on the first of May he will add fifty per cent to their rents, which have heretofore been very low.

U. V. B. Martin, United States District Attorney for Alabama, who shot Judge Busted the other day, has been released on bail, the doctors certifying that Busted will probably recover.

A special committee of the Chicago City Council are investigating charges of corruption against the Police Department. The sessions are secret, and a good deal of violent feeling has been provoked.

The "black Crook" was withdrawn from the stage at Niblo's, New York, last Saturday, after a continuous run of fourteen months. The total receipts during the period were $760,000.

Dr. Bellows says marriages between Jews and Christians are becoming quite common; Jewish women like Christian husbands, and Christian husbands like Jewish doweries, and Jewish beauty and brightness.

Honorable A. P. Edgerton, nominated by the Indiana Democratic Convention for Lieutenant Governor of that State, represented the old Fifth (now the Tenth) District of Ohio, in Congress, from 1851 to 1855.

The unrecognized bodies of the late railroad disaster at Angola, seventeen in all, were buried at Forest Lawn cemetery, Buffalo, in separate graves, Saturday. It is intended to erect a monument.

It is related that at a recent concert in London the audience hissed the "Kyrie," from Mozart's twelfth mass, but a song called the "Blue Tailed Fly" was tumultuously encored. A high standard of musical taste, certainly.

During the present month the Grand Duke of Tuscany is to marry the Princess Alice de Bourbon, second daughter of the Duchess of Parma. The parties belong to the retired list of Italian sovereigns.

The State debt of North Carolina is $23,698,000. She owns stock in railroads and other works of internal improvements to the amount of $10,036,000, and the dividends pay half of the interest of the debt.

Some malignant Radicals in Washington, with a view of damaging his prospects for the Presidency, have started the report that "oysters" affect Grant about like too much whisky does common people.

A few days ago, Mrs. Cooke, in Madison county, Alabama, put arsenic in her dough by mistake for soda, the consequence of which was the death of the whole family—herself, her husband and three children.

The Gas company at Jackson, Mississippi, refuses to furnish the Constitutional Convention of that State with gas, unless a deposit of money therefor is made, or personal security is given.

Robert Tyler, son of the ex-President, is editor of the Montgomery (Alabama) *Advertiser*, in which office, an Eastern paper says, "his beautiful and accomplished daughter, Letitia Christiana Tyler, is engaged in setting type."

The number of people out of employment in Massachusetts is fearfully large. Scores of mechanics and laboring men can find nothing to do, and the farmers have constant applications from hands who are willing to work for their board.

The President signed the Whisky Warehouse bill on Saturday. On the same day whisky is said to have sold in New York, with certificate of payment of the two dollars tax, at one dollar and twenty cents per gallon.

J. C. Clermont, a cotton planter of Giles county, Tennessee, formerly of Michigan, has decamped after swindling a number of his neighbors to the sum of about $20,000. He had been in the habit of taking cotton to Nashville to sell for others, and at last pocketing the proceeds of a large lot not his own, he departed for parts unknown.

EXCITING DEBATE IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Grant Proposed to be Dictator of Ten Southern States.

The Executive and Judicial Departments to be Exorcised.

The Supreme Court to be Made Powerless Against Congress.

The Radical Revolutionists Rampant.

Mr. Bingham reported the bill additional and supplementary to an act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States, passed March 2, 1867, and an act supplementary thereto; and it was read twice and recommitted.

Mr. Bingham, at the same time, informed the House that he did not insist on the last clause of the resolution, but would let the debate continue on Wednesday and next day, if the House desired. He merely wished to have it made the special order from day to day until disposed of.

The Speaker notified the House that by the terms of the resolution adopted under a suspension of the rules, no dilatory motion could be received after debate should close and the House should order the main question.

Mr. Eldridge suggested, therefore, that the effect of the resolution was not only to enslave the Executive and Supreme Court, but Congress also.

Mr. Bingham, in reply to a question by Mr. Brooks, declared it was his intention to allow a reasonable time for debate.

Mr. Loan submitted an amendment which was ordered to be printed.

The bill as reported differs in the first section from the bill as printed in the newspapers. It reads:

Be it enacted, etc., That in Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Florida, and Arkansas, there are no civil governments, republican in form, and the so-called civil governments in said States, respectively, shall not be recognized as valid or legal State governments, either by the executive or judicial power or authority of the United States.

Mr. Wilson moved to suspend the rules, to enable him to report a bill from the Committee on the Judiciary, stating he did not propose to call up the bill for a week or until the gentleman from Pennsylvania calls upon him (Wilson), and had first introduced the subject in the House and was present. The House refused to suspend the rules. Yeas, 72; nays, 88. Mr. Wilson said he interpreted the vote as an expression of the will of the House to have the bill acted upon immediately. He moved, therefore, to modify his motion, and moved to suspend the rules to allow him to report back the bill for immediate consideration, and that when the House shall order the main question, a vote shall be called. Without dilatory motion the question resulted—yeas, 118; nays, 37. So the rules were suspended, and Mr. Wilson reported back the Senate bill with the amendment.

The bill declares that any number of the Supreme Court, not less than five, being a majority thereof, shall constitute a quorum. The amendment declares that no case depending before the Supreme Court involving the action or effect of any law of the United States, shall be decided adversely to the validity of such law without the concurrence of two-thirds of all the members of the Court.

Mr. Williams, of Pennsylvania, offered an amendment requiring a decision of the Court in such cases to be unanimous. He explained and advocated his amendment.

Mr. Morgan suggested to Mr. Williams that he modify his amendment so as to require only a majority of three-fourths.

Mr. Williams declined. He thought it was not exacting a great deal to require unanimity of the Court in reversing a decision of Congress, which should be the highest Court of the nation, and in which there were over a hundred and sixty lawyers.

Mr. Lawrence, of Ohio, suggested an amendment in conformity with the second section of the act of February 5th, 1867.

Mr. Williams declined to accept the amendment, and intimated that the bill was imperfect, and should not be acted on hastily, but should be recommitted to the Judiciary Committee. Were there time, he would discuss on the bench, it would be found, in nine cases out of ten, that the opinion of the majority of the court was the more reliable one.

Mr. Pruyn declared that on his return to the House, after a few weeks' absence, it actually seemed to him to-day as if the country was in the midst of a revolution. The House had before it to-day a proposition of the most extraordinary character. It was proposed by one act to strip ten States of that little authority left; to deprive the Executive of his power, and now it was proposed by this act to rob the Supreme Court of the United States of that which had given it power, influence, dignity and strength before the country and the world. This action was admittedly proposed in view of the fact that the Supreme Court might possibly make a decision which would come in conflict with the views of a majority of Congress. This daring avowal would strike the country with surprise.

Mr. Marshall declared that of all the revolutionary measures brought before the last or present Congress, tending to subvert and destroy the institutions of the country, this was one of the very gravest. It was not only striking a blow at but subverting one of the co-ordinate branches of the Government. It had been a theory of the Government that it was one of the checks and balances, and that it was an arbitrary power that could put its foot upon the people and upon other co-ordinate branches of the Government. If Congress were absolute; if it could over-ride the will of the people; over-ride the will of the executive and deliberate judgment of the Supreme Court of the United States, there would be established a despotism, not of one man, but an oligarchy or mob, elected by the people, but usurping powers never given it by the Constitution or the people. It was the assertion of an absolutism in which the people would repudiate unless they were willing to be deprived of their liberties and to have the institutions of their fathers trampled under foot. A more enormous proposition had never been brought before any deliberative body. The very bringing forward of such a measure was a plea of guilty on the part of the majority in Congress, and a confession that its acts were unconstitutional, therefore, they were unwilling to have them brought before the great judicial tribunal of the country. There was no power under the Federal Constitution to pass such a law. It was a most palpable and manifest usurpation, and it was not safe for any party to come forward to trample into dust that great tribunal which had established such a reputation under the head of the great men who had presided in that body.

Mr. Bingham wanted to know whether the gentleman from Illinois was not aware that the bill reported from the Judiciary Committee proposed no more than was required by the original Judiciary act of 1789, under the administration of Washington.

Mr. Marshall was not aware of that act, and desired Bingham to read the section of the law that he referred to.

Mr. Bingham read from the judiciary act of 1789 the section declaring that the Supreme Court of the United States shall consist of a Chief Justice and five assistant Justices, and four of whom shall constitute a quorum. He argued that when all the members were present it would require four to concur in a decision, which would be two-thirds.

Mr. Marshall declared that he had great respect for the abilities of the distinguished gentleman from Ohio, but the claim he had now put forward was one of the most shameful dodges ever attempted to be imposed on this House. He was astonished that the gentleman should attempt to palm off the idea that there was any analogy between the act of 1789 and the measure before the House. He reminded members that people differed very much with them as to the wisdom of Congress. This difference of opinion seemed the same as that between the inmates of an insane asylum and the outside of the world. The inmate of such an asylum had once been asked by a visitor how he happened to be there, and the answer was: "My dear sir, it's a mere matter of difference of opinion; I thought all the rest of the people in the world were crazy, and they thought I was crazy; and as they were in the majority they got me here." [Laughter.] The illustration was apposite. Gentlemen in Congress might think they had the concentrated wisdom of the nation, and that all the rest of the people, including the Judges of the Supreme Court, were fools in comparison with themselves, but the majority was on the outside, and he thought that majority would be of opinion that in presenting this question there was little wisdom within the walls of the capitol.

Mr. Spalding supported the bill as reported from the Judiciary Committee. He objected to the amendment as proposed by Mr. Williams as too universal, but claimed that Congress had the constitutional right to provide by law what number of judges it should take to pronounce a judgment on any act of Congress.

Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, moved to add to the amendment reported from committee a proviso that if any circuit or district court of the United States should adjudge any act of Congress to be unconstitutional or invalid, judgment, before any further proceedings be had upon it, shall be certified up to the Supreme Court of the United States, and shall be considered therein; and if, on consideration thereof, two thirds of all the members of the Supreme Court shall not affirm the judgment below, the same shall be declared and held reversed.

Mr. Bingham said he would have preferred the discussion to have been carried on in a spirit different from the partisan spirit exhibited by the gentleman from Illinois (Marshall); that the gentleman should not have assumed in advance for himself and the party, he represented that the party were the only guardians of the Constitution and the people's rights. Gentlemen assumed to pronounce judgment upon the majority in Congress. In the name of all the people in the United States he would tell the gentleman, once for all, that the people spoke for themselves and by themselves, and that from their judgment there lays no appeal either to Congress or to the court. He would take leave further to remind him, when he undertook to lecture the majority in the House about the sancity of of the Supreme Court, that it was never challenged by the American people until it dared to descend from its hight of place in the discussion and decision of purely judicial questions to the settlement of questions politically with which it had no more right to deal than had the Court of St. Petersburg. The gentleman seemed to assume there were tribunals in this country superior to the people who created them. Did he in the high noon of the nineteenth century, dare to assert that the servant was greater than his lord. He would tell the gentleman that there was a tribunal before which the Supreme Court was compelled to answer, and had been compelled to answer, in the years of grace of 1856, 1857 and 1858. It would be a sad day for the American institutions, and for the sacred cause of republican governments if any tribunal in this land, created by the will of the people was above and superior to the people's power. That Court, he repeated, had disgraced not only itself as a tribunal of justice, but had disgraced humanity when it dared to mouth from its highest seat of justice, the horrible blasphemy that there were human beings in this land or any land whose rights white men were not bound to respect.

Mr. Marshall reminded the gentleman that the Supreme Court had never said such a thing.

Mr. Bingham, not yielding the floor, said he understood very well the point which the gentleman would make. He did not say the court did not hold that decision. He only said it mouthed that horrible blasphemy.

Mr. Robinson rising to a question or order, made the point it was not in order for the gentleman from Ohio to make such charges against a co-ordinate branch of the Government.

The Speaker overruled the point of order, holding that he could not declare out of order an attack on another department of the Government when made in parliamentary language.

Mr. Robinson made a further point of order that the gentlemen standing around Mr. Bingham should be made to take their seats.

The Speaker sustained that point, and requested that the gentlemen resume their seats.

BY TELEGRAPH.

WEDNESDAY NOON DISPATCHES

Affairs in the West India Islands.

Favorable Offer to be Made for the Sale of Samana.

The Cholera and Vomit at St. Thomas.

More Troops Sent on the Abyssinian Expedition.

NEW YORK, January 15.—Venezuelan dates to December 31, state that the plot for the assassination of President Falcon by the revolutionists failed. Falcon had assured his Cabinet that a free election for his successor should be held. Two of his Generals have gone to put down the rebels in Uraguay.

St. Thomas advices state that a special commissioner from St. Domingo to the United States arrived there. He has more favorable offers to make for the sale of Samana, as the Haytian Government needs funds to put down the rebellion. General Baeze has been sent for by the insurrectionists.

Hayti advices to the 5th state that there were symptoms of a revolution in favor of General Solomon.

HARTFORD, CONN., January 15.—The prominent candidates for Gov., Charles Parker, Isaac Toucey, Jewett, Henry R. Haven and Prof. Cyrus Northrup, with the probabilities in favor of Jewett. The convention meets to-morrow.

RUEBEC, January 15.—J. L. Mesueir, the new Mayor, was inaugurated last night.

PITTSBURG, January 15.—River falling. Three feet nine inches in the channel. Thermometer, 20°.

HAVANA, January 15.—The Brish steamer Jason, of Havana, with the British legation from Mexico on board, sailed to-day for New York.

St. Thomas dates of the 3d say that the cholera and vomit prevail in the garrison and among the laborers on sunken wrecks. Four passengers of the steamer died in quarantine of the vomit. Three British war ships had arrived, previously touching at Tortola and distributing a relief fund of $10,000. There was a severe earthquake on the 3d. There has also been several severe earthquakes at Porto Rico.

It is stated that the French will make Martinique a free port.

LIVERPOOL, January 14.—The *Herald's* special from Odin, Arabia, January 4, says: The Bengal brigade is here, *en route* to Abyssinia. Additional steamers are being hired to convey to transport troops. The authorities have learned that more force will be necessary to release the Abyssinian captives.

Washington official advices from Crete say the Cretans reject all the overtures of Turkey. They insist on the expulsion of the invaders from the Islands.

The news from Greece is cheering.

NEW YORK, January 15—12 m.—Gold opened at 140¾, and has since declined to 139½.

Cotton dull and nominal; middling, 16½@16¾c; Orleans, 17½c.

LIVERPOOL, January 14.—Cotton active; estimated day's sales, 10,000 bales; uplands, 7⅞@7¾d; Orleans, 7⅝d.

LIVERPOOL, January 15—1:20 p.m.—Cotton dull and nominal; sales 10,000 bales—uplands, 7⅞@7¾; Orleans, 7⅞@7¾.

ATLANTA.

The Official Order Removing Governor Jenkins.

ATLANTA, GA., January 13.

The following was issued this morning:

HEADQ'RS THIRD MILITARY DISTICT.
ATLANTA, January 13, 1868.

General orders No. 8.]

I. Charles J. Jenkins, Provisional Governor, and John Jones, Provisional Treasurer of the State of Georgia, having declined to respect the instructions of and failed to cooperate with the Major General commanding the Third Military District, are hereby removed from office.

II. By virtue of authority, granted by the supplementary reconstruction act of Congress, passed July 19, 1867, the following State officers are detailed for duty in the district of Georgia:

Brevet Brigadier General Thos. Reeger, Colonel of the Thirty-third infantry, to be Governor of the State of Georgia, and Captain Chas. Rockwell, of Ordnance corps of United States army, to be Treasurer of the State of Georgia.

III. The above named officers will proceed without delay to Milledgeville, and enter upon the discharge of the duties devolving upon them, subject to instructions from these headquarters.

By order of Major General Meade.

R. C. DRUM, A. A. G.

At half past ten this forenoon this order was read in the Reconstruction Convention, and the first section greeted with loud applause.

SMITH & LEECH,

RECTIFIERS AND WHOLESALE LIQUOR DEALERS
342 Second Street, Memphis, Tenn.
To the trade only. Liberal inducements to Cashpurchasers. ja9

Lumber, Laths, Shingles, Cedar Post
FLOORING, CEILING,
Sash, Doors, Blinds, Etc.
Cheaper than ever at
M. E. & J. W. COCHRAN S,
Foot of Washington street. de1

H. LEMON,
BRICK MASON AND PLASTERER
Lemon's Patent Grates Set.
ALL ORDERS left at S. Davids, northwest corner of Second and Monroe streets, will be promptly attended to; or at my residence on No. 41 Avery street. de12

Notice to Parents.
The Memphis Juvenile Seminary
On Orleans Street, near Adams,
FORMERLY taught by J. A. McRoberts, will be opened on the Second MONDAY in January for the reception of Scholars, by Mr. C. G. ROGERS, of Giles county, Tennessee. The school will be limited to twenty-five scholars only, and will be conducted upon the same plan of instruction and government as before.
REFERENCES—R. Babb, J. J. Russell, C. W. Goyer, T. B. McEwen. de29

MISCELLANEOUS.

Grand Special Scheme
OF THE
RALEIGH MINERAL SPRINGS
To be Drawn on about
February 15th, 1868,
UNDER the direct auspices of the following well known citizens of Memphis:
DIRECTORS:
N. CORONNA, President German National Bank;
JOHN S. TOOF, of Toof, Phillips & Co.;
W. L. STEWART, late of W. L. Stewart Bros.;
ROLFE S. SAUNDERS, U. S. Collector;
R. B. PITTMAN, of R. B. Pittman & Co.;
OEO. R. LESURRS, of Ward & Lesurrs.
N. CORONNA, Treasurer.
DEPOSITORY—German Nat'l Bank.
F. Y. ROCKETT, Financial Secretary
$34,500 IN PREMIUMS.
Number of Prizes, 25
Certificates $5 Each.
A Fortune or a Homestead for $5.
Capital Prize Valued at $20,000,
Which amount has recently been offered for the Springs and grounds immediately surrounding.
PRIZE NO. 1.
The celebrated RALEIGH MINERAL SPRINGS, situated on the confines of Raleigh, late county seat of Shelby county, Tennessee, nine mile northwest of Memphis, and seven miles from Well's Station, on the Memphis and Louisville railroad. These springs are six in number, of various mineral and sanitive qualities, and are visited every summer by thousands of seekers of health and pleasure from all quarters of the country. They are within a few steps of the village of Raleigh, in a beautiful valley, and also within a few hundred feet of Wolf river, which winds around the base of the eminence on which the village of Raleigh is situated and empties into the "Father of Waters" at Memphis. Numerous remarkable cures of various diseases have been experienced by sojourners at this health inspiring retreat, and the present proprietor, Colonel J. M. Coleman, can produce hundreds of certificates of cures in cases which had been entirely given over by medical skill. The ground surrounding the springs, and in fact the entire village of Raleigh rises to an eminence of pure air, and is as remarkable for its healthfulness as beauty of location. The Springs are in fine order, several never-failing and are designated as follows:
Marble Spring,
Box Spring,
Magnolia Spring,
Arsenic Spring,
Sulphur Spring,
Freestone Spring.
The place has never been visited by epidemic of any kind, and peculiarly characteristic of its healthfulness is the longevity of the inhabitants. The oldest citizens of shelby county are residents of Raleigh.
The springs are as much resorted to by pleasure seekers as by invalids, owing to beauty of scenery and various artificial as well as natural attractions. Connected with the Springs are a Pavilion, Ladies' Bowling Alley, Rustic Arbors, Reading saloon, Gents' Bowling Alley, saloon, Billiard Room Gymnasium, Quoit, Graces and Tables, etc., with a floor of rare excellent Boating and Fishing.
The grounds accompanying the Springs in the above scheme and included in the First Prize, is fifteen acres in extent, overlooking the valley and affords a beautiful building site. A magnificent and for a grand hotel and other buildings; splendid facilities for a park, promenades, etc.
An analysis of the several Springs, by distinguished medical men, shows that they are unsurpassed in mineral and curative properties by any in the United States. There is no reason then why the Springs should not become as famous as Saratoga, Sharon or Lebanon, and as largely patronized. It needs only capital and enterprise to accomplish this end.
A charter is before the State Legislature for the incorporation of the Springs, and a movement has been inaugurated looking to a direct rail communication with Memphis.
For this prize, $5,000 was recently offered, which was declined in order that the above scheme may be fully carried out.
PRIZE NO. 2.
The elegant COUNTRY MANSION HOUSE and lot residence of J. M. Coleman is within a few yards of the Springs. The house is in first-class order, containing 12 rooms, and is beautifully embowered in shrubbery. The lot is 200 feet front, and ornamented with the shade of fruit trees, and affords all necessary outhouses, cisterns, etc. It is situated in the centre of the village and Spring Vaicey, on the main promenade. Value, $6,000.
PRIZE NO. 3.
ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS IN CASH.
PRIZE NO. 4 TO 25.
TWENTY-TWO COTTAGE LOTS, valued at two hundred and fifty dollars each. These lots are a portion of the village of Raleigh, being finally situated, all fronting on thoroughfares, and will be drawn with the understanding that the winners shall have free access at all times to the Springs and belongings.
DETAILS OF THE DRAWING.
Six thousand and seven hundred tickets, representing the certificates issued, will be placed in one wheel, and the same number of blanks (including twenty-five inscribed with names of the premiums) will be placed in another. From these wheels, tickets will be drawn at the same time, and the numbers drawn will take the premium drawn simultaneously.
All moneys received upon the sale of these shares will be placed in the German National Bank of Memphis, and will remain there to the credit of the Association until the drawing takes place.
REFERENCES.
C. F. Chamberlain & Co, Rice, stix & Co, G. Falls, R. Loewenstine Bros. R. Hanks, H. Apperson & Co. O. C. Boone & Co.
NOTICE.
Personsordering Certificates by mail can send greenbacks to the amount of five dollars in registered letters, and postoffice or other drafts, payable to our order for larger amounts, at our risk, with address of town, county and State carefully written. All orders for certificates, and communications, should be addressed to
F. Y. ROCKETT,
Financial Secretary,
At Phoenix Mutual Insurance Company, Bethel Block, 260 Main street, Memphis, Tennessee. ja8

PITTSBURG
C
O 233 1-2 A
L.
I HAVE removed my office to 233 1-2 Main street, next to the City Building, where I am prepared to fill, with No. 1 PITTSBURG COAL, all orders left with me. ja11
H. R. PACKER, Coal Dealer.

Constable's Sale.
On Monday morning, the 13th inst., at 10 o'clock,
I shall proceed to sell at PUBLIC AUCTION, for cash,
THE entire household furniture, bar room fixtures, etc., in the Hotel de Europe, on the south-east corner of Jefferson and Third streets. A full description of the property can be found in the hands of the auctioneers, W. J. Fontaine & Co. JOHN NORTON,
Constable Shelby county.

To Property Holders
ALL owners of City Real Estate, and all agents of owners are respectfully requested to leave with the undersigned at the Mayor's office, Memphis, memoranda of any SALES, LEASES, SUB-DIVISIONS, etc., made by them since the last general meeting.
JOHN C. ROE,
T. J. DUPEE,
JOHN T. TREZEVANT,
oct10 Assessors.

WINTER SCHEDULE.
MEMPHIS AND LOUISVILLE
Railroad Line.
COMMENCING JANUARY 6TH, 1868, trains will leave Memphis as follows:
Morning Express 7:00 a.m.
Evening Express 3:30 p.m.
Railroad time, which is fifteen minutes faster than city time.
Both Trains Run Through to Louisville without Change of Cars,
And make direct connection with Jeffersonville railroad
For all Eastern and Northern Cities.
Evening train from Memphis connects with U. S. Mail Line Steamer, running double daily steamers between Louisville and Cincinnati.
Passengers by Evening Trains reach Nashville at 6:40 a.m.; Cairo at 4:00 a.m., and St. Louis at 2:00 p.m., next day.
36 to 48 Hours Quicker Than by Boat.
Trains arrive at Memphis at 9:15 a.m. and 3:30 p.m.
Reserve tickets at No. 237 1-2 Main street, or at Depot, head of Main street.
BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH to all Important Northern and Eastern Cities.
S. B. JONES, Superintendent,
ASA HILL, Passenger Agent. ja7

EDWARD C. JONES,
ARCHITECT,
Walker Block, 279 1-2 Main Street,
MEMPHIS, TENN.

Municipal Court of the City of Memphis.
CLERK'S OFFICE, January 10, 1868.
Ed. Worsham, plaintiff, vs. George Rayfield, defendant—Attachment Suit.
AFFIDAVIT for attachment having been made in this case in pursuance of section 3455 of the Code of Tennessee, and attachment having been issued and returned by the proper officer, "levied, etc.," on the property of the defendant, George Rayfield; it is therefore ordered that said defendant appear at the Municipal Court Room in the city of Memphis, Tenn., on or before the first Tuesday in March next, and defend this suit, or the same will be taken for confessed as to him and the cause set for hearing ex parte; and that a copy of this order be published once a week for four consecutive weeks in the Memphis Avalanche.
L. R. EATON, Clerk.
A. Gage, S. D. Thompson, Deputy Clerk.
BELCHER & BELCHER, Attorneys for plaintiffs. ja11

TO CASH BUYERS.
R. S. TAYLOR & CO.,
Grocers and Commission Merchants,
278 Front Street, Mem

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FOR TRUSTEE.—I propose to the people of Shelby county, that if elected Trustee of said county, I will not charge them for my services, but will devote the same to the cause of the Constitutional Conservative party.
ja15 T. L. STEWART.

FOR COUNTY TRUSTEE.—Having a relation for County Trustee, to be voted upon at the ensuing March election, subject only to the nomination of the Conservative party.
ja15 A. WOODWARD.

FOR COUNTY REGISTER.—We are authorized to announce JOHN MARTIN, sen., as a candidate for the office of County Register, at the ensuing March election, subject only to the nomination of the Conservative party.
ja15

FOR COUNTY REGISTER.—I am a candidate for re-election to the office of Register of Shelby county, at the ensuing March election, subject however to the nomination of the Conservative party.
CHAS. W. JOHNSTON.

FOR COUNTY REGISTER.—We are authorized to announce JOHN KING as a candidate for the office of Register of Shelby county, subject only to the decision of the Conservative party.
ja4

FOR TAX COLLECTORSHIP OF SHELBY COUNTY.—MARTLETT, January 7, 1868.—I announce my name as a candidate for Tax Collector of Shelby county at the ensuing March election, subject only to the nomination of the Conservative party.
Respectfully,
M. L. PRIDDY.

FOR SHERIFF.—We are authorized to announce A. MOORE as a candidate for Sheriff of Shelby county at the ensuing March election, subject only to the decision of the Conservative party.
ja8

FOR TAX COLLECTOR.—We are authorized to announce JOHN M. POLK as a candidate for Tax Collector, subject only to the decision of the Conservative party.
de 9

WANTS.

WANTED—A situation by a competent Book-keeper, Address "BOOK-KEEPER," Appeal office.
ja8

A GENTS WANTED—\$5 to \$10 PER MONTH—Agents wanted everywhere to sell the genuine celebrated WILCOX & WILSON FAMILY SEWING MACHINE—price only \$50. Every machine warranted three years. Only machine sold for less than \$60 that will stitch, hem, fell, tuck, bind, braid, cord and sew perfectly in a most superior manner. Call and see it, or send for circular containing full particulars and terms to agents, address S. M. TOLIVER & CO., Manufacturers and Proprietors, 343 Broadway, New York.

WANTED EVERYWHERE, AGENTS—Male and Female, to introduce the genuine IMPROVED COMMON SENSE FAMILY SEWING MACHINE. Price only \$25. This machine will stitch, hem, fell, tuck, bind, cord, quilt and embroider in a most superior manner, and is fully licensed and warranted for three years. The only machine sold at a low price that will do the same range of work as those higher priced machines for which from fifty to one hundred dollars are asked. Every machine warranted for three years. Agents wanted in every county, to whom liberal inducements will be made. Address Box 165, Boston, Mass.
CAUTION—Do not be imposed upon by parties palming off worthless machines of their own manufacture, or those of other companies, upon the public, by representing them to be the Common Sense Family Machine. The genuine machine is now for sale only by us, and is furnished with the only practical and reliable feeding device ever invented, and which is not found on any other machine manufactured, and which is the only device that will feed the cloth evenly.

A GENTS WANTED—To sell the only perfect and reliable \$10 Sewing Machine ever offered to the public. Price only \$10. Warranted for three years. Will do the same range of work as any \$100 machine. Every machine fully licensed. Agents wanted in every county. Exclusive territory given. Send for circular. Address W. H. BEACH & CO., No. 2 Second street, Memphis, Tenn.

WANTED—Agents to sell the CROWN SEWING MACHINE. Price only \$10. Every machine warranted. Agents will find it greatly to their interest to send for our terms. Address PLATT & INGRAM, No. 2 Second street, Memphis, Tenn.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—A large HALL, No. 18 Monroe street. Apply at H. SETTER & CO., Nos. 13 and 15 Monroe street.
ja15

FOR RENT—A neat, new and comfortable Residence, with all the conveniences of water, gas, &c., situated on Main street, half a mile from the Memphis and Charleston railroad depot, and a mile and a half from the city. Also, a new and elegant cottage, about three miles from the city, and near the fairground. For further particulars apply to WILLIAM WOOD, Jr., & CO., or to the undersigned, near the residence.
ja10 ELI RAYNER.

FOR RENT—My late residence on Thornton Avenue, between Market and Alabama streets; house contains eleven rooms, is new, and three minutes walk from the cars; is one of the most convenient of a country home still; convenient to the business part of the city.
J. H. WAGGONER.
ja4 Main street.

FOR RENT—A DWELLING HOUSE containing six rooms, stables, cistern, etc., with three and a half acres of land attached; good garden; one mile and half from Court House on New Raleigh road.
GEORGE BAXTER,
de15 Cor. Court street.

FOR RENT—A good DWELLING HOUSE on Jackson street, near Promenade. A cook or family room on Third street, to rent on Jefferson and Third. Rent low. Inquire of
R. B. WICKERSHAM,
de19 Cumberland Union Depot.

FOR RENT—A new and elegantly-finished store under the new Court building, corner of Monroe and Main streets. A large store under the Gayoso Hotel. Two Store Rooms under the Gayoso Hotel. A large Warehouse on Second street. Rooms rented to suit the times. Apply to
W. J. MISCHE,
de18 No. 317 Second street.

FOR RENT—One New Brick Warehouse, No 9 Howard Row, 30 feet front by 90 deep. Apply to
W. L. DUFF,
no23 In Wool Court street.

LOST.

LOST—On Tuesday night, between the Theater and Manager Thompson's house on Madison street, a dough & carriage blanket, rolled white and purple on the outside. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at the Avalanche office.

FOR SALE OR LEASE.

FOR SALE—One Portable Boiler and Engine, eight (8) horse power; one upright Engine on iron frame, three (3) horse power; one Magnolia Planing machine size; all in complete running order. Call on Bluff, foot of Monroe street.
E. DUFFIN & BRO.
ja15

FOR SALE—Two fine Brunswick BILLIARD TABLES, complete and in good order. Have been used but not long. Will sell cheap. Apply to
R. W. WICKERSHAM & CO.,
Southeast Corner of Jefferson and Third streets, Memphis, Tenn.

SPECIAL NOTICES, ETC.

Notice.

WE have this day appointed Messrs. ALLISON BRO. THERS our sole agents to settle and wind up our old business in this city.
All persons indebted to us, and all parties having claims in their possession for merchandise, from our former agent, Mr. W. F. Pass, will make all remittances and address all communications to them; they alone being authorized to receipt for payments made in liquidation of said business.
HILLMAN, BROTHER & SONS.
ja15

White Line Central Transit Company

White Line Central Transit Company via Jeffersonville or New Albany.

THROUGH Receipts given to New York for one and New England cities for Cotton and other freights.
Quick Time, Low Rates, and no change of car. For through contracts apply to
ROBERT GIBSON Agent,
or LAIRD HARRIS & CO.,
Office corner Main and Madison streets.
de4

NOTICE.—The partnership heretofore existing between J. D. EDWARDS & CO. and J. D. EDWARDS is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The liabilities and debts due the firm are assumed by J. D. EDWARDS, who will continue the business as heretofore.
J. D. EDWARDS.
January 6, 1868. ja10

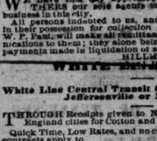
NOTICE—I have this day associated with me in the forwarding and commission business my son, W. P. CLARK, and after be conducted under the name and style of W. H. & S. CLARK.
W. H. CLARK.
Memphis, January 7th, 1868. ja10

NOTICE—John L. Leech has retired from the firm of Smith & Leech.
ja8

NOTICE.—All persons herein interested, are notified that the undersigned will apply for letters of administration upon the estate of Mrs. M. POLK, deceased, at the January term of the Shelby County Court.
JAMES K. POLK.
F. H. THORNE, Attorney.
de15

NOTICE is hereby given, that at the January term, 1868, of the County Court of Shelby county, Tennessee, I will make application to be appointed guardian of Mrs. Victoria R. LaBose.
JOHN SOMERVELL.
[de8]

NOTICE—The ST. CHARLES HOTEL, New Orleans, La., having undergone extensive repairs, and been thoroughly renovated and refurnished throughout, and on the first of November the Restaurant will be abandoned and the Table d'Hote system adopted, I will take this opportunity to thank the patrons of the house for past favors, and respectfully solicit the same, and hope to keep it in a manner to meet their approval.
O. R. BAIZ.
oct7



THURSDAY, : : : : JANUARY 16, 1868

"THE times are bigger now with events than any that yet have preceded them." We said so in our leader in the AVALANCHE of Tuesday, and the advices from Washington since that time afford us no reason for changing our opinion. Indeed, everything If possible looks more threatening. The Radicals, whatever may be said of them are not a timid party, and it is evident that in them there is no back down. The conceit has to be whipped out of them—at the polls we mean—and until it is thoroughly, unmistakably and irreparably done there will be no peace for the country. But it would seem that they desire to provoke something more than a peaceful exhibition of their prowess. They have in view the bloody purpose of exciting issues which may find a different means of solution, than that which the quiet ballot, now becoming so distasteful to them, is likely to afford. With this view they are piling on the agony. They are determined to cast their all "on the hazard of the dice," though like prudent gamblers they would not do so if they did not think that they had a sure thing. They have General GRANT on their side, and they believe that means the army and the loyal North, as they delight to call it. But they will find, as Sena for DOOLITTLE said at the eighth of January banquet in Washington, that General GRANT, associated with them in their policy of negro domination over the whites of the South, would be like SAMPSON in the lap of DELILAH—he would be like any other man. Be this as it may, they think otherwise; and with that conviction are indulging a series of experiments well calculated to alarm the country. There is nothing too unconstitutional, too revolutionary, too irritating for them to try that their infernal spirits have not concluded to impose upon the nation, with a view of alarming it into acquiescence, or of provoking it into a collision which they hope and believe will result in securing to them a perpetuation of their political power, not only in Congress but in giving them an absolute despotic sway of all departments of the Government. Already a Cabinet officer, occupying no less a portfolio than that of the War Department, who was kicked from his place for reasons the statement of which has not only been regarded as conclusive of their propriety, but as consigning the subject to everlasting personal and official infamy, has been thrust back into the councils of the President against his protest and in contempt of his act of dismissal. All this outrage, for no other purpose than that an emissary of this revolutionary organization may have possession of the archives of the War Department, administer its details, and preclude the President, by his presence, from making any confidential disposition of the troops of the United States, which they may regard as prejudicial to their schemes, dangerous to their own safety, or conducive to the national welfare. That is the secret of STANTON'S reinstatement by the Senate, for as deep in personal and political depravity as three-fourths of that body is, they would be loth to espouse the cause of so despicable a creature as STANTON has shown himself to be under any other circumstances. In addition to this, a bill has been reported in the House which destroys the civil governments of ten States; forbids the Supreme Court and the President from recognizing them; takes the power of Commander-in-Chief of the armies from the President, where the Constitution puts it; gives it to General GRANT; makes him the military dictator of ten States, to insure their construction as Radical States for the next Presidential election; hurls contempt and defiance into the teeth of the Supreme Court and the President, and constitutes the Congress the supreme master of the country. This bill we discussed at length in our issue of Tuesday, and no further reference to it at this time is necessary. But this is not all; to secure their unconstitutional legislation against any possibility of being defeated, the Committee on the Judiciary have reported in the House a bill requiring two-thirds of the Supreme Court to agree in order to set aside any act of Congress. So much excitement has been produced by these hostile demonstrations of the Radicals, that already the Democratic Congressmen are deliberating as to what they shall do under the circumstances. As to the temper of the President in this condition of things, the Washington correspondents are singularly obscure and ignorant. It is evident that he is keeping his own counsel. It is hardly possible however that he will long tolerate the hostile presence of STANTON in the War Department. The reinstatement of that person, an act of open war upon him by the Radical Senate, may not be acted upon by him, until the other measures now before the House, are passed into the pretence of laws, when compounding them all, he may develop a programme, against them, which will be firm, powerful, and decisive. Whatever he may do, certain it is the eyes of the country are turned with much of hope and something of fear to him. The complications which surround him are such as never before environed a man occupying his high position, and the means of remedy are not altogether certain to relieve him from the siege which has already been laid for him. On the other hand, the people expect a great deal from a President. They look upon a man occupying that place, as much greater than other men, and it may be that Mr. JOHNSON will add to his previous triumphs one in this struggle, which will surpass them all so far that there will no longer be a question as to the sagacity of his judgement, the greatness of his mind, and the durability of his firmness. On our first side the reader will find an exciting debate in the House of Representatives, on this subject.

WE were visited yesterday by several gentlemen, who suggested the propriety of a call being made of a Convention of the Democratic party of the State of Tennessee, with a view to sending delegates to the coming National Democratic Convention. We suggest that the State Committee of the so-called Conservative party resolve itself into a Democratic Committee, and call a Convention, to meet at Nashville on the 22d of February. We trust Mr. CAMERON, the member of that Committee from this district, will open a correspondence with his colleagues immediately and let the call be put forth at once. Already the Conventions of four States have met, and no time should be lost. The Democracy of Tennessee must be represented by her best and ablest men in the National assembly of the party. A tremendous struggle is at hand, and the deliberations of our party must be so conducted as to best insure the success of its candidates in the next election. Its success is the National salvation.

Thanks to Mr. Cross, of the Southern Express company, for late papers.

James McGee who blundered dead at St. Louis day before yesterday.

One of the best of woman's rights is a right to exemption from man's duties. Says Prentice.

Four men were drowned at Pensacola, Florida, last Thursday, by the upsetting of a sloop.

Pope "thanks" the President for removing him from command in Georgia. So does the whole country.

The teller of the City Bank of New York is reported a defaulter to the amount of four hundred thousand dollars.

James Lenur and his wife were found frozen to death in their miserable shanty, near Ravenswood, Long Island, Monday morning.

Senator Wade says S. S. Cox will not be confirmed Minister to Austria, for which he was nominated by the President.

The Senate of Ohio Monday passed the House resolution rescinding the ratification of the fourteenth Constitutional amendment.

A man named John Shafer has been arrested in Wheeling, West Virginia, charged with committing three or four atrocious murders in that city and Parkersburg within the last year.

The negro equal rights bill for the District of Columbia, pocketed by the President, will have to go through the Congressional mill again before it can become law.

In Virginia the newspapers are much encouraged by numerous discoveries recently made in the State of valuable beds of iron, copper and marl; and in Amelia county, beds of coal have been found.

The President, Monday, avowed his determination to remove Mr. Rollins, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, within the present week. As that functionary refuses to resign, he will hold the position until his successor is confirmed by the Senate.

General Garfield in the House Monday made an attempt to force through a bill designed to dismiss General Hancock from the service, but as the Democrats developed a disposition to fight it, the bill was laid aside. A similar measure, covering the case of General Rousseau, as well as Hancock, is to be offered in the Senate.

It is reported in New York that an armed vessel left there last week, with 500 Fenians on board. There are rumors that she is to operate as a "privateer" on the high seas, but the general belief is that she is destined for the coast of Ireland, there to land her crew and furnish the material for aggressive action.

RICHMOND.

Speech of General Butler—Confiscation Time Passed.

RICHMOND, January 13.

Beast Butler addressed an immense crowd at the African church to-night. He advocated equal political rights for the blacks, equal powers in the Government, and an equal burden in supporting it. The land should bear an equal part of the taxation, and the burden should not be thrown on the laboring man. He said the time for confiscation, whether right or wrong, was gone; he did not think his audience now expected it. (Cries of "No, we don't.") He advised Southern men to divide their lands, as it must be that at last; the men who worked the land would eventually be owners of the land. He argued against the folly of the Southern people remaining out of the Union for better terms. These they could not get; for, whatever other changes might take place, the Senate would not change for six years, and before two years expired the admission of States to their rights in the Union would be accomplished on the present terms.

The Reinstatement of Stanton.

A special to the Cincinnati *Commercial* says: The special message of the President, assigning reasons for the suspension of Secretary Stanton, was resumed in executive session of the Senate Monday, when an exciting and most protracted debate followed, lasting until eight o'clock in the evening. Senators Buckalew, Dixon, Doolittle, Davis and Hendricks spoke in favor of sustaining the President, and against the reinstatement of Stanton in the War Office. Mr. Fessenden replied at considerable length in defense of Stanton, and at one time the debate became very spirited. Finally the vote was taken on the question: "*Resolved*, That the Senate do not consent to sustaining the President in his suspension of Edwin M. Stanton as Secretary of War."

And it resulted: Ayes, 35, nays 6. The small negative vote is explained in the fact that several Democrats were paired off.

A certified record of the vote was made out and delivered to the President at nine o'clock that night.

BY TELEGRAPH

MIDNIGHT DISPATCHES.

Proceedings of the Fortieth Congress.

Debate in the Senate on the Finances.

The House Censures Fernando Wood.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, January 15.

In the Senate a petition was read from some of the members of the registry board of Mississippi, memorializing Congress, and setting forth the destitution of the whites and blacks, and praying for an advance of supplies to the planters, the same to be considered as a lien on the crops. Referred to the Military Committee.

Mr. Sumner presented the petition of four thousand negroes of Washington, setting forth the unjust discrimination made against them by the contractors, and praying for a remedy.

Mr. Trumbull, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill in favor of an indefinite postponement of the bill regulating the fees and costs in United States District Courts, etc. Adopted.

Mr. Sumner, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported the joint resolution for the payment of \$28,000, as damages for the seizure of a Spanish steamer by Sherman, at Port Royal, South Carolina. Adopted.

The special order, a bill to prevent the further contraction of the currency, was then taken up.

After further debate by Messrs Sherman and Morrill, the bill was passed, by allowing Mr. Sherman to insert his amendments, as suggested yesterday, viz: "That the amount of such notes as now existing should not be further reduced until Congress shall otherwise provide." Mr. Conkling moved to amend it by inserting after the word "reduced," the words "or increased." After a debate by Messrs. Morton, Fessenden, Sherman, Conkling, Wilson, Henderson, Conners, and Cameron, Conkling modified his amendment by providing "that nothing herein contained shall affect the power of the Secretary of the Treasury to maintain the reserve authorized by the 64th section of the acts of June 30th, 1864."

After further debate between Messrs. Conkling, Doolittle and Edmonds the Senate adjourned.

In the House, Mr. Dawes presented a substitute for Mr. Stevens' school bill, which was ordered printed.

The Speaker announced the following appointment to fill vacancies on committees:

On the Committee on Private Land Claims—McCormick, of Missouri, vice Hamilton, of Ohio, deceased.

On the Committee on Invalid Pensions—Trimble, of Kentucky, vice Fox, of New York, deceased.

Mr. Julian, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill making it the duty of the Secretary of the Interior, whenever the public lands in any district shall be nearly or quite disposed of, to close the local land office in that district, and have the records transferred to the General Land Office. Passed.

Mr. Donnelly reported a bill amendatory of the Homestead bill of May 20th, 1862, allowing applicants for commutations when prevented from personal attendance at the District Land offices, to make affidavits and proofs before the Clerk of the County Court, which after some debate was passed.

The House then resumed the consideration of the reconstruction bill. Mr. Wood said "it was a bill without a title, a child without a name, and probably without a father, a monstrosity, a measure most infamous, of this most infamous Congress." Mr. Bingham made a point of order on the last expression, and objected to Mr. Wood's proceeding, unless he made an apology.

The Speaker said that Mr. Wood could make the explanation.

Mr. Wood replied that he "had none to give."

The House then refused to allow him to proceed by a vote of 39 to 108.

Mr. Dawes then offered the following resolution: *Resolved*, That Fernando Wood, a member of this House from the State of New York, having this day used in a debate upon the floor of this House the following words: "A monstrosity, a measure the most infamous of the infamous acts of this infamous Congress," deserves therefor the censure of the House, and the Speaker is hereby directed to pronounce that censure at the bar of the House.

the table, which was negatived by the previous question, and then seconded; and the House then proceeded to vote, by yeas and nays, on its adoption. The vote resulted—yeas, 114; nays, 38—a strictly party vote. So the resolution was adopted; and the Speaker, in accordance with it, proceeded to administer the censure, as follows:

"Mr. Fernando Wood: Mayes' treatise on the laws, privileges and usages of Parliament, from which we derive the fundamental principles of our Parliamentary laws, in speaking of an occurrence like that which has caused a vote, the result whereof has just been announced, thus speaks: "It is obviously unbecoming to permit offensive language against the character or conduct of Parliament to be used without redress, for they are not only in contempt of that high court, but calculated to degrade the legislation in the estimation of the people; and if directed against the other House, and passed over without censure, they would appear to implicate one House in discourtesy to the other, and if against the House in which the words be spoken, it would be impossible to overlook the disrespect of one of its own members. Words of that objectionable character are never spoken but in anger, and when called to order the member must see the error into which he has been misled, and he must retract or make a satisfactory apology. And should he fail to satisfy the House in this manner, he will be punished by a reprimand or commitment for having violated this universally recognized rule of Parliamentary law." The House has ordered its censure to be pronounced on you by its presiding officer, and this duty having been performed, you will resume your seat."

After a very exciting debate, wherein General Hancock's administration was denounced by Mr. Farnsworth, and eulogized by the Conservatives,

Mr. Butler gave notice of an amendment to the reconstruction bill authorizing the several State constitutional conventions in the late insurrectionary States to appoint all civil officers heretofore provided by the laws of such States, and making it the duty of the several district commanders to confirm such appointments and install such persons in office, and providing that such persons shall continue in office until the States are admitted into the Union and other officers are appointed and qualified.

Mr. O'Neil offered a resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury to communicate the report of the Commission for examining into the life saving apparatus, which held its sittings in 1867. Adopted.

The Speaker presented communications from the Secretary of the Treasury, with a draft of a bill to authorize the coinage of five cent nickel pieces in New Orleans. Referred to the Committee on Coins, and then the House adjourned.

Nothing new transpired this morning relative to the reinstatement of Secretary Stanton. A large number of Senators and Representatives called on him during the forenoon. No official or other communication has passed between the President and Stanton since his reinstatement, and no orders have been issued by either.

At the Executive Mansion this morning there was an unusual attendance of visitors.

JACKSON.

JACKSON, January 15.

In the Convention to-day, Mr. Field offered the following:

WHEREAS, Much protracted debate and loss of time results from a diversity of opinion relative to the character of our Government and its fundamental laws. It is desirable that the sense of this Convention be taken on such questions, the settlement of which, by its vote, may arrest this evil. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That according to the principles, laws and constitutions of our State and the National Government, all legislative acts passed according to constitutional form are binding and valid as constitutional laws, which all individuals, corporations and officers are bound to obey from the date of their enactment until rendered null and void and of no effect, by a judicial decision that they are unconstitutional. The resolution elicited a protracted debate, but was finally adopted by 62 to 14.

The Convention of the Constitutional Union party met here to-day. Twenty-five counties were represented. Among the delegates are some of the most prominent politicians of the State, of all the former shades of political opinions, who are now opposing Radicalism. Amos R. Johnston, an old line Whig, was chosen President.

The majority report of the Committee on Resolutions favors the subscribing to the principles and assuming the name of the National Democratic party.

A substitute was offered to subscribe to the principles of the Democratic party, but retain the name of the Constitutional Union party.

Pending the discussion, the Convention adjourned to meet again to night.

The Mississippi Press Convention meets here to-morrow.

ATLANTA.

ATLANTA, GA., January 15.

The preamble of the new Constitution and two sections of the Bill of Rights were adopted in the Convention to-day. The first section is that protection to persons and property is the paramount duty of the Government, and shall be impartial and complete. The substitute to the pending section offered is "to give to all citizens equal civil and political rights and public privileges." This will be acted on to-morrow.

The resolution adopted yesterday that "legislating by the General Assembly of the State should not be interfered with," was reconsidered, and an amendment offered that all bonds issued on indebtedness incurred since 1865, should be recognized and paid in good faith, was then offered, and then the whole matter was finally laid on the table.

A resolution was adopted requesting General Meade to order the State Treasurer to pay the financial agent of the Convention a sufficient sum to defray all expenses. Also, requesting a general order for the examination of all jails and the release of all who are unlawfully confined.

The resolution was amended by calling on Congress to vote an appropriation for the expenses of the Convention.

The report of the Committee on Education provides for separate schools for the races, and appropriates the entire net income of the railroads, a poll tax of two dollars, all military fines, the proceeds of all the State lands whatsoever, and all surplus funds in the treasury at the close of each year, for education, and gives a board of fourteen, with a superintendent, entire charge of the subject.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, January 15.

A large meeting was held at the Corn Exchange to-day, for the purpose of adopting resolutions in favor of the reduction of the whisky tax to fifty cents per gallon. After considerable discussion, the meeting adjourned until Saturday, without action.

CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, S. C., January 15.

The Convention effected a permanent organization to-day. Doctor A. G. Mackey was elected President; Carlos J. Shoetler, Secretary and Treasurer—both white. The assistant secretary, engrossing clerk, door keeper, sergeant-at-arms and messengers are all colored.

HARRISBURG.

HARRISBURG, PA., January 15.

In the Legislature to-day, Colonel Klicknor, of Philadelphia, offered a resolution indorsing Stanton and his reinstatement in office.

A motion by the Democrats to table the resolution, and condemning instead of indorsing him, was rejected.

ALBANY, N. Y.

In the assembly to-day resolutions were adopted requesting the members of Congress to demand from the Executive protection to naturalize citizens traveling abroad, and to use all the means in their power to defeat the new reconstruction bill now before Congress.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, January 15.

The House to-day passed on its third reading, by a vote of 118 to 52, a bill repealing the State Constabulary.

BURLINGTON.

BURLINGTON, VT., January 15.

The funeral ceremonies of the late Bishop Hopkins to-day were attended by a large number of the clergy from New England and Canada, and were quite imposing.

COLUMBUS.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, January 15.

The Legislature met to-day, in joint convention, and declared A. G. Thurman Senator for six years from March 4, 1869.

FOREIGN.

FLORENCE, January 15.

The large class of the Catholic population of Italy which has steadily refused to recognize Victor Emanuel's Government, by voting, has resolved to abandon that policy, and will take action with his party at the next election.

The Marquis of Ganellio has been appointed Minister of the Royal Household, and General Superintendent of the Civil List.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

WE have this day appointed MR. J. W. WOLTERING as our agent, for the purpose of carrying on the

Stove, Oil, Lamp and Tin Business,

At No. 193 Main street, corner of Washington.

All contracts made by said J. W. Woltering will be binding on us. Mr. J. W. Woltering is authorized to sign the name of our firm in all settlements.
EDWARD EUKER,
H. KRACKE,
Memphis, January 1, 1868. Firm of H. Kracke & Co.

A Card.

Having taken charge of the business of Messrs. H. Kracke & Co., in the above line, Mr. Lamp and Tinware Shops, I respectfully invite the patronage of them, as well as my friends and customers and the public generally, to any business in this line, promising satisfaction to all.

Special Attention will be given to Roofing, Guttering and Repairing generally.
J. W. WOLTERING.
Memphis, January 1, 1868. ja16

COAL! COAL!

C. T. PETERSON,
DEALER IN THE BEST

PITTSBURG COAL,

OFFICE, No. 13 Madison street. I have just received a fresh supply of No. 1 Pittsburg Coal, and am ready to supply all who may favor me with their orders at the lowest market rates.

Richmond Weekly Dispatch

Enlarged and Improved for 1868.
CHEAPEST AND BEST

Family and Business Newspaper
IN THE SOUTH.

ALTHOUGH the WEEKLY DISPATCH for 1868 has been greatly enlarged and improved, the price will remain the same. We are determined to publish the CHEAPEST AND BEST FAMILY AND BUSINESS NEWSPAPER IN THE SOUTH, at a price placing it within the ability of all to take it.

The WEEKLY DISPATCH contains all the important editorials of the Daily; a careful and complete summary of Foreign and Domestic News; latest news by telegraph from all parts of the world; full and reliable Stock, Financial, Cattle and General Market Reports; latest Agricultural and Mechanical information; a synopsis of the proceedings of Congress and State Legislatures when in session; proceedings of scientific, agricultural, Religious and Literary Societies; all important Legal decisions of State and Federal Courts; Letters from all parts of interesting and important New Books; Popular Stories by the best writers, and indeed everything of interest to the Family Circle, the Merchant, Farmer, Professional man and Mechanic.

Our Washington correspondents will continue to keep our readers informed, both by telegraph and mail, of everything of importance occurring at the National Capital.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY DISPATCH:

Mail subscribers, single copy, one year ..... \$ 2 00
Mail subscribers, clubs of five, addressed to names of subscribers 9 00
Five copies to one address 9 00
Ten copies to one address 15 00

Terms cash in advance. Remittances may be made by drafts, postal money orders, or by registered letters, at our risk.

The Daily Dispatch is mailed at \$6 for one year.

The Semi-Weekly Dispatch is published every Tuesday and Friday, and mailed at \$4 for one year.

Specimen copies of all our editions sent on application.

Address,
COWARDIN & ELLYSON,
Richmond, Va.
ja16

Trustee's Sale.

BY virtue of a deed of trust made to me by John H. Paterson and recorded in the Register's office of Shelby county, in book No. 57, part 1st, pages 476, 477 and 478, I will, on the first Saturday in February, A. D. 1868, sell to the highest bidder, for cash, the following described Lot or tract of land, in Shelby county, Tennessee, about five miles east of the Court Square, to wit, being part of County Lot No. 370 on the south side of the Raleigh road, commencing on the west side of an alley about (8) eight feet wide, running thence west with said Raleigh road (60) sixty three feet; thence north with the plank fence now on said lot, about (300) three hundred feet, more or less, to the line of said fence; thence east with said plank fence (63) eighty-three feet to the east fence now on said lot; thence on a line with said east fence (300) five hundred feet, more or less, to the beginning. Equity of redemption to sale property is waived, and title to the same believed to be perfect, but I convey as trustee only.
Time of Sale—FRIDAY, February 14th, 1868.
There is situated on this lot an elegant cottage with four rooms and servant's room and kitchen, and other necessary improvements.
ja16
Evening Ledger copy.
S. H. DUNSCOMB, Trustee.

Insolvent Notice.

THE undersigned, executrix of the estate of Jeptha Fowlkes, deceased, having suggested the insolvency of the same in the County Court of Shelby county, State of Tennessee, therefore, all persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to file the same properly authenticated with the Clerk of said Court, on or before the 9th day of January, 1868, or before an appropriation of the funds is made or they will be barred.
SARAH D. FOWLKES,
Executrix of Jeptha Fowlkes, deceased.
ja16

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of Aaron Jackson, deceased, having been granted to me by the County Court of Shelby county, Tennessee, at the September term, 1867, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to pay such indebtedness to me, and I hereby notify all persons having claims against said estate to present them properly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred.
H. B. WILLIFORD,
Administrator of A. Jackson, deceased.
December 10, 1867. ja15

Notice.

TO all whom it may concern: I will apply at the February term of the County Court of Shelby county, Tennessee, for the confirmation of the settlement of the estate of John Watson, deceased.
H. B. WILLIFORD,
Administrator of John Watson, deceased.
ja15

Dissolution.

THE partnership heretofore existing under the name and style of PRICE & VEATMAN is dissolved by mutual consent, to date from January 1st, 1868. A. M. PRICE retiring. Either member of said firm being authorized to sign the name of the firm in liquidation.
PRICE & VEATMAN.

The business will hereafter be conducted at the old stand No. 11 Monroe street, by
WM. E. VEATMAN.
ja16

Attachment Suit.

George K. Duncan vs. John C. Gay—Before S. A. Moore, Justice of the Peace.

IT appearing from affidavit in this case that the defendant, John C. Gay, is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee; it is therefore ordered that he make his appearance at my office on or before the 17th day of February, A. D. 1868, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said plaintiff's complaint, or the same will be taken for confessed and the case set for hearing ex parte, and that this order be published in the Memphis Avalanche once a week for four consecutive weeks.
S. A. MOORE, J. P.
ja15

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW MEMPHIS THEATER.

Lessee and Manager ..... W. C. THOMPSON
Stage Manager ..... SHIRLEY H. FRANCE
Treasurer ..... C. D. STEINKUHL

Last night but two of the great artist
EDWIN BOOTH!
MISS MARY McVICKER.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 16TH,
HAMLET.
Friday ..... LADY OF LYONS
Saturday ..... RICHARD III

GRAND MATINEE SATURDAY.
Admission, \$1; children half price. Doors open at 1½ o'clock
CHANGE OF TIME.
Doors open at a quarter past seven; Curtain rises quarter to eight.
Grand Dress Circle, \$1; Reserved Seats 50 cents extra; Third Tier and Colored Gallery, 25 cents; Colored Boxes, 50 cents. Seats can be secured six days in advance.

VARIETIES THEATER.

CORNER OF MAIN AND WASHINGTON STREETS.
CHAS. H. H. BROOM ..... Lessee and Proprietor.
BEHOLD THE ARRAY OF TALENT AT THIS TEMPLE OF FUN!
EMILIE AUGUSTA LAMPREAUX,
Miss HELEN DeVERE,
MISS LULA WHARTON,
MISS KATE FARTINGTON.
GRAND BALLET OF TWELVE BEAUTIFUL YOUNG LADIES, under the direction of Miss EMILIE AUGUSTA LAMPREAUX, the Spanish Dancer.
JOHNNY HART and OSCAR WILLIS, the King and Prince of Ethiopian Minstrelsy.
TONY BENTON, the Irish Lad.
DELAWARE BOYS, in their champion Double Clog.
Wanted—Twenty Ballet Girls.
Admission ..... 50 cents; | ..... Private Boxes \$5.00
Doors open at 6½ o'clock. Performance to commence at 7½ o'clock.
ja16

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

W. K. HILL, STRANGE & CO.,

Cotton Factors
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
DEALERS IN BAGGING, TIES
And Plantation Supplies Generally,
No. 14 Monroe Street, Memphis.

☞ Liberal advances made on consignments to DICKMAN, HILL & CO., New Orleans.

AUCTION.

A Beautiful Residence Lot
AT AUCTION.
By W. B. PASSMORE & CO.

On TUESDAY, the 21st inst., at 12 o'clock,
We will proceed to sell at Public Auction,
A Beautiful Residence Lot,
Situated on the north side of Mosby street, between Hill and Winchester Avenues, being lot No. 27 in Crane's subdivision of county lot No. 351. The lot has a front of 71 feet by 148½ feet deep; there is a Cottage containing four rooms and a kitchen on the lot. Terms of sale—CASH.
ja16

Assignee's Sale.

ON MONDAY, 20th of January, I will at 12 o'clock, at the Headquarter's Saloon, No. 40 Jefferson street,
Proceed to sell to the highest and best bidder for Cash, at public outcry, the stock of Wines, Liquors, Cigars, Pictures, Gas and Bar Fixtures of said Saloon. Bills receivable.
ja15 ED. GREENWOOD, Assignee.

GREAT CLOSING OUT SALE
AT AUCTION,
Of Carpets, Oil Cloths, Shades,
Window Curtains, Trimmings, and
FURNITURE of Every Description.

FROM Common Split bottom Chairs to Solid Rosewood and Mahogany Sofa, and from common Hemp Carpet to Royal Medallion and Axminster Carpets.

Having engaged in the manufacture of Furniture at Louisville, Kentucky, I desire to close out my entire stock at once, and will offer the same from day to day until the whole is closed out. The sale will commence at 10 o'clock,
On Wednesday Morning, 15th inst.
Catalogues of the articles to be sold will be ready early on the day of sale.
JOHN A. DICKINSON,
No. 24 Second street.
W. B. PASSMORE & CO., Auctioneers.
ja15

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF LANDS
Near the Town of Bartlett,
ON THE MEMPHIS AND OHIO RAILROAD.
On Saturday, the 8th of February, 1868.

BY virtue of a deed in trust, made to me by R. T. Reaves, Esq., and recorded in the Register's office of Shelby county, in book No. 61, pages 2, 3, 525, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, the following tract of land, lying in Shelby county, within one mile of the town of Bartlett, and part of the homestead of the late William F. Reaves, deceased, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at the northeast corner of Lot No. 2; thence south 40 chains to its northeast corner; thence east 10 chains 25 links on a stake with a hickory post and elm pointers; thence north 40 chains to a stake in the south line of lot No. 2; thence west 10 chains 25 links to the beginning, containing 47 10-100 acres.
Place of sale—In front of Mr. R. S. Taylor's store, Bartlett, Shelby county.
Terms of sale—CASH.
Time of sale—Second saturday in February, 1868, at 10 a. m.
ja4 ANDREW J. KELLAR, Trustee.

Public Sale
OF THE
HOMESTEAD TRACT
OF
GENERAL SAMUEL J. HAYS,
At Jackson, Tennessee.

WE shall, through Messrs. ROYSTER, TREZEVANT & CO., Auctioneers' corps, at public sale, upon the premises,
On Thursday, 16th Day of January,
The beautiful and valuable Homestead Tract of the late General SAMUEL J. HAYS, containing 136 acres of land in and immediately adjoining the city of Jackson. Ten acres subdivided into Lots and small Tracts, suitable for Residences and small Farms. The Mansion is one of the most elegant and spacious in Jackson, situated on beautiful and highly ornamented grounds. The advantages of Railroad facilities from the two roads now in operation, to be increased by the Vicksburg and New Orleans Air Line road, passing through Pinckard and connecting with the Memphis Central at this point, making it a center of commercial and manufacturing importance which has given stability and growth to Jackson, even under all the dep

THE DAILY AVALANCHE.

THURSDAY, ... JANUARY 16, 1868

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

MEMPHIS & CHARLESTON RAILROAD.

	ARRIVE.	DEPART.
Through Mail Daily	3:30 P.M.	4:00 P.M.
Grand Junction Accommodation (daily, except Sunday)	7:30 P.M.	8:00 P.M.
Somerville Accommodation (daily, except Sunday)	9:30 P.M.	10:30 A.M.
Freight	3:15 P.M.	1:45 A.M.

Express runs daily. Accommodation and Freight daily, except Sunday. Time to New Orleans 36 hours and 5 minutes.

MEMPHIS AND LOUISVILLE RAILROAD.

	ARRIVE.	DEPART.
Day Express	3:00 P.M.	7:00 A.M.
Night Express	4:30 P.M.	5:30 P.M.
Somerville Accommodation	9:30 A.M.	4:30 P.M.
Railroad time differs from that city Window office, No. 257½ Main street. Depot head of Main street.

POST-OFFICE ARRANGEMENTS.

CLOSING OF MAILS.

For Cairo, Chicago, St. Louis, Nashville, Louisville, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Pittsburg, Philadelphia, Buffalo, Albany, New York, Baltimore, and all cities North and West, at 2:30 P.M.

For Charleston, Richmond, Washington, Augusta, Columbus, Ga., Montgomery, Mobile, New York, Philadelphia and all cities South and East, at 12:45 P.M.

For Jackson, Grenada, Canton, Vicksburg, Natchez, and all cities south, at 2:15 P.M.

All locations on Memphis and Charleston Railroad, Memphis and New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroads, at 2:15 P.M.

All Stations on the Memphis and Louisville and Branch railroads, at 6:00 P.M.

All stations on the Memphis and Charleston, Mississippi Central, Mobile and Ohio, Nashville and Decatur, Nashville and Chattanooga and Memphis and Ohio Railroads, at 4:00 P.M.

ROBERT C. GIBT, Postmaster.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Our city patrons are requested not to pay any one for subscriptions to the AVALANCHE without a certificate from the office authorizing them to collect.

GALLAWAY, REHA & CLUSKEY.

NOTICE.—The proprietors of the AVALANCHE will from this date (7th day of December, 1867) refuse to pay the individual bills of any person connected with the paper. No debts against the AVALANCHE will be paid unless they originate in the office.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.—Captain J. C. Thrall is our only authorized traveling agent. He is empowered by us to make collections, receive subscriptions, and establish news agencies in West Tennessee, North Mississippi and North Alabama. His receipts will be recognized by us.

GALLAWAY, REHA & CLUSKEY.

STOLEN.—John W. Foster had stolen from him, Tuesday night, a black mule and bay mare.

CONUNDRUM.—When only is Barbour Lewis like an English gentleman of the olden time?

Answer—When he is *backing a Hunter!*

CONFIDENCE.—Thos. D Davis, yesterday, was victimized out of $50, by a man whose name could not be ascertained. It was a confidence dodge.

MEETS TO-NIGHT.—The Radical County Convention meets to-night, at seven o'clock, in the Law Court room, to elect delegates to the nigger convention at Nashville.

RECOVERED.—Two mules, recently s'olen from Mrs. Dora Curry, of Woodruff county, Arkansas, were yesterday recovered by the police and turned over to Messrs. Newton Foral & Co., for the owner.

ROBBERY.—The fruit and cigar stand of B. Bionda, at the corner of Second and Madison streets, was robbed Tuesday night of five boxes of cigars and some tobacco. The boy connected with the robbery is supposed to have been committed by shockers.

HABEAS CORPUS.—Messrs. Whitmore and Tyler sued out a writ of habeas corpus, on Tuesday afternoon, in the Hunter contempt case, before Judge Pierce, of the Law Court. He dismissed it on the ground of want of jurisdiction.

RUNAWAY.—A pair of horses, attached to a milk wagon, ran off yesterday about five o'clock, on Jefferson street, and succeeded in demolishing the wagon and spilling all the milk, before their erratic career was stopped.

The assignees sale of Headquarters saloon, No. 40 Jefferson street, will take place on Monday, the 20th, at which time will be sold the fixtures, liquors, etc., etc. This is a fine opportunity for persons leeding such articles. Remember the sale.

ROBBERY.—We were told by a passenger on the Louisville railroad, who arrived yesterday, that the clerk of a car had been shot and killed, and had been garroted by a couple of men on Tuesday night, and robbed of $2,200. We could not hear any names.

CARPETS, FURNITURE, ETC.—The sale will be continued this morning at the furniture establishment of John A. Dickinson, No. 256 Second street. The sale yesterday morning was very exciting, there being a large attendance. The goods sold establish the fact that bargains can be obtained, there being no reserve.

COAL.—We are glad to announce that H. D. Peoker, 233½ Main street, is in receipt of about 45,000 bushels of Pittsburg coal, now brought to this market, which he is prepared to sell at the lowest market rates, to all who wish to buy. In delivering coal the carts of Mr. Peoker are prompt and reliable. Those who order from him are not compelled to wait four to five hours before the coal is delivered. Don't forget the number.

MISCEGENATION.—John Greer, a white man, and Mary Taylor, a negro as black as the ace of spades, were arrested yesterday on the affidavit of the negro husband of Mary, on the charge of adultery. It appears that Greer enticed Mary away from her negro lord, and he applied to Justice Miller, who issued his warrant for their arrest, and constituted them to jail. They will have a trial before him today.

LOCK GAME.—Thomas Knowell, a negro, in company with another of the same hue, undertook to play the lock game upon a negro named George Brown. They succeeded to such an extent as to beat him out of a considerable sum of money, proceeding further by the appearance of a policeman on the scene. The negro with the pistol succeeded in making his escape, but Knowell, who had the lock, was arrested, and on his person was found to be thrown it into the river. He will be examined today.

EMMONS & SON, Nos. 10 Jefferson street and 303 Main street, have received the German Leslie, New York Mercury, Southern Society, Last Season, Leslie's Weekly, Harper's Bazar, Yankee Notions, Saturday Night, Weekly Rural New Yorker, Harper's Weekly, Police Gazette, Police News, Round Table, Southern Opinion, Peasant Hours for February, Godey's Lady's Book for February, North American Review for January, Atlantic Almanac for 1868, and dailies from everywhere; also diarys for 1868. Call and yet your reading matter at Emmons & Son's.

DIRECT TRADE.—It was announced yesterday by telegraph that the ship Belle Lee, Captain Avery, had arrived at New Orleans from Marseilles, France, with clearance papers from that port to Memphis, Tennessee. Mons. Rich and Mr. Passmore waited on the Mayor yesterday to make arrangements in regard to towing her to this city. Too much praise cannot be accorded to the parties who have thus far brought this enterprise to a successful consummation. Most high may they be found between ten and one o'clock to day at 274 Second street, where he will be most happy to consult upon the matter with the merchants of Memphis.

A GOOD MOVEMENT.—We heard a prominent Radical clergyman say yesterday that a movement was on foot to be placed on foot to inquire into the mental condition of Hunter, and for that purpose an application would be made to the proper court for a commission of lunacy. Inquisition, to ascertain if he was not insane. We sympathize with this movement, and for the credit of our good city we hope it will be carried out. Our own opinion is, however, now that he is none knave than fool, but if the credit of the judiciary of Tennessee can be saved by proving that he is a fool, we will forego the charge of knavery. We commend s'ab to his friends.

Joe Locke, in the AVALANCHE building, has with an energy characteristic of himself, made such arrangements that his facilities for supplying his friends with the latest news are unexcelled. He has on his counters this morning the Waverley Magazine, Albion, Wilkes' Spirit, New York Citizen, Harper's Bazar, LaCrosse Democrat, Chimney Corner, Saturday Night, London News (with a picture), Peterson's Magazine, and Bellou's Monthly. He has also a splendid stock of novels, stationery, and almost everything which is usually found in an establishment of this description.

NEGRO VAGRANCY IN MISSISSIPPI.—On the 10th of January some sixty arrests of freedmen, as vagrants, took place at Corinth by twelve o'clock on that day. These arrests, of course, were made by the military, under the recent order from headquarters of the Department of Mississippi and Arkansas, at Holly Springs, requiring all freedmen to go to work by the 10th of January, even if they had to do so for a bare support. Thousands of them are still fleeing from Mississippi and Arkansas to adjacent States, to evade the operation of that order.

A HIGHWAYMAN ARRESTED.—It will be recollected that some two months ago a party of highwaymen entered the store and residence of ex-policeman Edgar, on Quimby street, near Winchester cemetery, and held Mr. Edgar, who was sick in bed; compelled his wife and a negro woman, by threats, to be silent, and leisurely robbed the house. This morning, a negro, answering to the name of Adam Dowdy, was arrested as one of the scoundrels, and lodged in the station-house. Dowdy denies all knowledge of the transaction, but we understand that although he was masked part of the time there is a sufficiency of evidence to bring the charge home to him.

FOR ONE WEEK LONGER—GREAT BARGAINS IN HAIR.—Madame Guilmard, No. 62¼ Jefferson street, has concluded to keep her establishment open for one week more. Her stock is the finest in the city, and among it may be found hair braids of every shade and length; braided waterfalls, ready mounted, and in large quantity; large puffed imitation hair braids, a new and fashionable article, and only $1 apiece; real hair fancy puffs, for the back of the head; all colors; large lot of the inimitable French hair rips; Ogera first premium fancy French soap, and Condray's French hair oil. A new supply of puffs for braids, and other articles too numerous to mention. The Madame will positively leave for New York next Monday, so that ladies wishing bargains must call this week.

A NATIVE ARTIST.—Mr. Leo Wheat, whose return to Tennessee we chronicled some time since, announces his intention to give a grand concert at the Greenlaw Opera House, on Thursday of next week, on which occasion he will make his debut as a pianist before an audience of his own people in this part of the State. We have had the pleasure of hearing Mr. Wheat, and must express ourselves astonished and delighted at the earnestness that characterizes his performances, his correctness and the ease and facility with which he produces melody and harmony—the latter no matter how difficult or complicated. He is a master of the piano, characterized by good method, distinct yet soft touch, giving interpretations so perfect as to leave little room for criticism. We hope our people will do themselves the credit of filling the house on Thursday night, and so give honor to a pianist who is justly ranked among the first of Europe or America. If this reward at the hands of his fellow Tennesseeans does not await this laborious student, reflecting so creditably upon our State, we shall confess ourselves at fault in our estimate of our people.

For the most beautiful visiting and wedding cards go to the Franklin job office, No. 16 West Court street.

CONTEMPT.

AN HOUR AMONG THE RECORDS

The Cost of the Criminal Court to the State and County.

It Costs in this Court $5,535 90 to Convict a Thief.

We spent a couple of hours yesterday in delving into the records of the Criminal Court, and we fished up some most interesting facts to the people of Tennessee, but more particularly to those of the county of Shelby. The first fact which was made patent to us was—*the expenses of the Criminal and Municipal Courts eat up nearly half the revenues of Shelby county*, and that the jury system, as carried out by the Criminal Court, would bankrupt any county in the State. Hunter, for the June term, 1867, had three hundred jurors summoned at the beginning of the term, and kept the whole venire dancing attendance upon him for forty-five working days, at an expense to the county of $2 for each man each day. When pay time came the clerk of the court refused to draw up and certify to their claims without a special order from Hunter, who then issued his order to pay thirty-three extra jurymen, and a few days thereafter ordered that all should be paid who had actually served more than two weeks. The sum actually paid, as certified on the books of the County Clerk, is as follows, one of the jurors being for the regular score allowed by law, and the others for the irregular *venire* allowed by Hunter:

August 9th	$1 00
September 9th	2 00
September 16th	1 00
Total	$5,142

This sum, large as it is, does not represent the actual cash paid for jury service during that term, because ever since claims have been coming in and have been allowed. It certainly falls at least $1,000 short of the actual amount so paid. The number of jurymen summoned for the June term about 240 received no pay, who now hold claims against the county, aggregating over $22,000, which stand as good in law to-day as any claim which is held against the county of Shelby, and all will be eventually recovered, for they are going into the hands of speculators, who will push them to a conclusion. We have taken some pains to make a tabular statement of what the Criminal Court cost the county of Shelby for the June term, and here are the figures, all official, except the items of the amount yet due to jurors for that term, the amount of the Judge's salary, rent of building, janitor, etc.:

From the 1st of April to the 15th of August the county paid on Criminal Court account	$6,217 20
Claims paid for the same time	1,295 10
Jurors' amount actually paid	5,142 00
Sheriff's salary	750 00
Rosser's salary (two months)	750 00
Rent of building, janitor, and other expenses, at	750 00
Total	$15,604 30

Thus, tax payers of Shelby county, you have the figures to show what *one term* of your Criminal Court has cost you, under the control of a tyro in law, and a man foolish in everything but knavery. What amount of good arose from this vast expenditure of money for forty-five judicial working days, and $1,000 a day? The tax payers have a right to know, and we will tell them. FIVE PERSONS WERE SENT TO THE PENITENTIARY! at a cost, when all the charges are paid, of $5,535 90 per head! Or, take the figures of the actual money paid by the county and State, and find that the conviction and sentence of these five men before Hunter cost $4,215 60 each. What do you think of the exhibit, taxpayers? If you do not think it extravagant, the books of the County Court are open for your inspection, and you will find that we have not missed the mark one hundred dollars. Ask any lawyer who has had experience or business enough to be a linksplitter of the Judge, and he will tell you that the main cause of it is the incapacity of Hunter to hold the position which he occupies, whether we take into consideration his ability or his honesty. In regard to the 240 jurors who have not been paid, although kept in attendance all the term, no man of honesty would question their right to their money, and that they will eventually receive it admits of little doubt. Citizens of Memphis and of Shelby county, were we wrong in our "contempt" for this Court? Are we not right when we demand that this Augean stable shall be cleaned, and that the cormorant shall no longer be allowed to batten upon your money and to make the air of Memphis pestiferous with his presence?

We have selected the June term, not for any special purpose, but because the record of the last term was made up. The bill for that term and for the forthcoming one will be fully as large, on account of the cost which will accrue to the county and State while Hunter is indulging himself in the compliments of mocking and trying contempt cases. We hazard little in saying that the indulgence in this insane amusement will cost the taxpayers over $20,000 before the full bills are paid. How long is this thing to last?

INCENDIARISM.

The Bradley Block Set on Fire in Two Places.

This row of buildings, on the batture, between Adams and Jefferson streets, seems to be in bad luck. A month or so ago it narrowly escaped destruction from fire, on Tuesday morning the northern portion of it (Low Brothers) was broken into and robbed, and last night it was set on fire in two or three places. Shortly after twelve o'clock flames were observed breaking from the establishment of Low Brothers, occupying the northern part of the building. The alarm was given, and we have never seen water thrown upon a fire in so short a time. In Low's establishment was stored about fifty barrels of whisky, the largest portion of which belongs to the estate of Bowers, proceeding further by the appearance of a policeman on the scene. The negro with the pistol succeeded in making his escape, but Knowell, who had the lock, was arrested, and on his person was found to be thrown it into the river. He will be examined today.

Emmons & Son, Nos. 10 Jefferson street and 303 Main street, have received the German Leslie, New York Mercury, Southern Society, Last Season, Leslie's Weekly, Harper's Bazar, Yankee Notions, Saturday Night, Weekly Rural New Yorker, Harper's Weekly, Police Gazette, Police News, Round Table, Southern Opinion, Peasant Hours for February, Godey's Lady's Book for February, North American Review for January, Atlantic Almanac for 1868, and dailies from everywhere; also diarys for 1868. Call and yet your reading matter at Emmons & Son's.

DIRECT TRADE.—It was announced yesterday by telegraph that the ship Belle Lee, Captain Avery, had arrived at New Orleans from Marseilles, France, with clearance papers from that port to Memphis, Tennessee. Mons. Rich and Mr. Passmore waited on the Mayor yesterday to make arrangements in regard to towing her to this city. Too much praise cannot be accorded to the parties who have thus far brought this enterprise to a successful consummation. Most high may they be found between ten and one o'clock to day at 274 Second street, where he will be most happy to consult upon the matter with the merchants of Memphis.

A GOOD MOVEMENT.—We heard a prominent Radical clergyman say yesterday that a movement was on foot to be placed on foot to inquire into the mental condition of Hunter, and for that purpose an application would be made to the proper court for a commission of lunacy. Inquisition, to ascertain if he was not insane. We sympathize with this movement, and for the credit of our good city we hope it will be carried out. Our own opinion is, however, now that he is none knave than fool, but if the credit of the judiciary of Tennessee can be saved by proving that he is a fool, we will forego the charge of knavery. We commend s'ab to his friends.

Joe Locke, in the AVALANCHE building, has with an energy characteristic of himself, made such arrangements that his facilities for supplying his friends with the latest news are unexcelled. He has on his counters this morning the Waverley Magazine, Albion, Wilkes' Spirit, New York Citizen, Harper's Bazar, LaCrosse Democrat, Chimney Corner, Saturday Night, London News (with a picture), Peterson's Magazine, and Bellou's Monthly. He has also a splendid stock of novels, stationery, and almost everything which is usually found in an establishment of this description.

NEGRO VAGRANCY IN MISSISSIPPI.—On the 10th of January some sixty arrests of freedmen, as vagrants, took place at Corinth by twelve o'clock on that day. These arrests, of course, were made by the military, under the recent order from headquarters of the Department of Mississippi and Arkansas, at Holly Springs, requiring all freedmen to go to work by the 10th of January, even if they had to do so for a bare support. Thousands of them are still fleeing from Mississippi and Arkansas to adjacent States, to evade the operation of that order.

A HIGHWAYMAN ARRESTED.—It will be recollected that some two months ago a party of highwaymen entered the store and residence of ex-policeman Edgar, on Quimby street, near Winchester cemetery, and held Mr. Edgar, who was sick in bed; compelled his wife and a negro woman, by threats, to be silent, and leisurely robbed the house. This morning, a negro, answering to the name of Adam Dowdy, was arrested as one of the scoundrels, and lodged in the station-house. Dowdy denies all knowledge of the transaction, but we understand that although he was masked part of the time there is a sufficiency of evidence to bring the charge home to him.

FOR ONE WEEK LONGER—GREAT BARGAINS IN HAIR.—Madame Guilmard, No. 62¼ Jefferson street, has concluded to keep her establishment open for one week more. Her stock is the finest in the city, and among it may be found hair braids of every shade and length; braided waterfalls, ready mounted, and in large quantity; large puffed imitation hair braids, a new and fashionable article, and only $1 apiece; real hair fancy puffs, for the back of the head; all colors; large lot of the inimitable French hair rips; Ogera first premium fancy French soap, and Condray's French hair oil. A new supply of puffs for braids, and other articles too numerous to mention. The Madame will positively leave for New York next Monday, so that ladies wishing bargains must call this week.

A NATIVE ARTIST.—Mr. Leo Wheat, whose return to Tennessee we chronicled some time since, announces his intention to give a grand concert at the Greenlaw Opera House, on Thursday of next week, on which occasion he will make his debut as a pianist before an audience of his own people in this part of the State. We have had the pleasure of hearing Mr. Wheat, and must express ourselves astonished and delighted at the earnestness that characterizes his performances, his correctness and the ease and facility with which he produces melody and harmony—the latter no matter how difficult or complicated. He is a master of the piano, characterized by good method, distinct yet soft touch, giving interpretations so perfect as to leave little room for criticism. We hope our people will do themselves the credit of filling the house on Thursday night, and so give honor to a pianist who is justly ranked among the first of Europe or America. If this reward at the hands of his fellow Tennesseeans does not await this laborious student, reflecting so creditably upon our State, we shall confess ourselves at fault in our estimate of our people.

For the most beautiful visiting and wedding cards go to the Franklin job office, No. 16 West Court street.

School Board.

At a called meeting of the Board of School Visitors, the following proceedings were transacted: President Higbee called the meeting to order. On the roll being called, the following members answered to their names: First Ward—Messrs. Fesig and Moeling. Second—Connell and Good; Third—Johnson and Atwell: Fourth—Mr. Hoffheimer; Fifth—Messrs. Bruce and Wiggins; Sixth—Swain and Coser; Seventh—Mr. Cook; Eighth—Mr. Slaughter; Ninth—Mr. Griffing. The President stated that the Board had been called together to hear the report of the Special Committee heretofore appointed, consisting of Messrs. Bruce, Connell, Swain and Barnum, and for other business. The Chairman of the committee presented the following report:

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Tennessee, in General Assembly convened:

WHEREAS, The Thirty-fourth General Assembly of Tennessee passed an excellent common school law, designed to provide for the supervision and maintenance of "free common schools;" and

WHEREAS, By the provisions of this law a school fund is provided; and

WHEREAS, This fund is greatly reduced by defective and indefinite revenue laws; and

WHEREAS, According to the Controller's report, the school fund of the State is put down at over one million dollars, exclusive of the six hundred thousand dollars brought back from the South, and assigned by the Legislature to the school fund; and

WHEREAS, The Governor, Secretary of State, Controller of the Treasury and the Superintendent of Public Instruction are made by the school laws Commissioners of the School Fund, and are required by section forty-seven of the same to guard it against diminution and see that the fund for annual distribution shall be inviolably paid over to the support of common schools for the benefit of all the people as provided by this act, and no other use.

WHEREAS, We have learned with sorrow from the Controller that it is deemed necessary, and it is the present intention, to use said school fund to pay current expenses and the State interest, and thus to deprive the State for another year, of the common schools; and

WHEREAS, It is believed that if the Legislature allow the school law to be thus violated and nullified, and the school fund paid in good faith by the people for this special purpose, to be directed to other uses, the confidence of all good citizens will be destroyed in the power of the Government to execute just and righteous laws; and

WHEREAS, The people are expecting, and have a right to expect the immediate distribution of the school fund, because they have not received one dollar for over seven years for school purposes, even from the six hundred thousand dollars brought back from the South, nor the direct appropriation of five hundred thousand dollars in 1865, nor from the levies of 1865 and 1867, and because they were promised during the last State canvass, that the present Legislature would see that our excellent school law should be faithfully executed; and

WHEREAS, It is just and wise, at all times and even under the most embarrassing financial difficulties, to provide for the education of the young; and

WHEREAS, It will be prudent, as a financial scheme, to provide immediately for free common schools, because the wealth of the State and the value and reliability of all her obligations are in direct ratio to the intelligence and virtue of her citizens; and

WHEREAS, It would greatly increase the motives to immigration, which all desire, and enable the railroads more easily to pay the interest on their bonds so liberally guaranteed by the State, and in case of their failure to pay said interest it would enable the State the more easily to supply the difficulty; and

WHEREAS, The Board of School Visitors of the city of Memphis have continued their schools with the confident expectation that the school law would be executed, and that in accordance with the same they would receive their proportion of the school fund; and,

WHEREAS, Having relied upon the prompt payment of said fund, said Board are largely in debt to their teachers, therefore your petitioners, citizens of the city of Memphis, most respectfully and earnestly pray your honorable body to make immediate appropriation of $25,000 for the relief of said Board, the same to be refunded from any fund hereafter due them; and, 2d. To amend our revenue laws so that the school fund may be speedily and surely collected with as little diminution as possible. 3d. To see that the school fund already collected for this purpose be inviolably paid over for the support of free common schools, for the benefit of all people, as provided by the school law.

(Signed) W. S. BRUCE,
H. D. CONNELL,
JAMES A. SWAIN,
J. H. BARNUM.

Mr. Hoffheimer moved to adopt the report of the committee, and that the same be transmitted to the Legislature, etc., which resolution was carried.

The Chair asked if the Special Committee to nominate candidates was ready to report as to members elected from the Tenth Ward.

Mr. Swain asked for the official vote in the Tenth ward.

Mr. Horrigan (the new member reported by the Sheriff as elected from the Tenth ward) said that he was not a candidate during the late election, but was elected, and so returned by the Sheriff, he having taken the oath prescribed, though he had received a lesser number of votes than other candidates. He was requested to attend to the business before the Board.

The Chair stated that Mr. Quinlan and Mr. Ball, from the Ninth ward, claimed their seats.

The committee not presenting their report, was granted further time for the same.

The Chair announced the following standing committees:

Special Committee—Messrs. Feely, Goodyear and Wiggins.

Finance Committee—Messrs. Bruce, Hoffheimer and Johnson.

Teacher's Text Books Committee—Messrs. Leath, Woicott and Comer.

Building Committee—Messrs. Connell, Griffing and Cook.

Examination Committee—Messrs. Swain, Slaughter and Whalan.

Mr. Slaughter moved that a morning paper be selected as an official journal, instead of an evening paper.

Mr. Bruce desired to know if the official journal was to receive pay, and if so, how much; he was opposed to this expenditure.

Mr. Slaughter—We have an official paper; it is an evening paper at which the proceedings be read by the citizens generally. They do not receive the information in the evening paper until late the day after the meeting of the Board. The morning papers refuse to publish our proceedings, from some cause or other.

The Secretary said that no member objected to a morning paper, and he was ready to go ahead to do the printing and publish the official reports of the meetings at ten per cent. less than the advertising rates. He was informed by Mr. Mitchell that the *Bulletin* offered to take it at the same rates as now paid to the *Post*.

The original resolution of Mr. Slaughter was put and carried.

The Secretary read the following:

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to wait upon the morning paper proprietors and solicit terms for printing, and report the result at the next meeting.

Carried.

The Chair appointed as such committee, Messrs. Atwell, Feely and Slaughter.

Mr. Swain offered the following:

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to open schools in the Ninth and Tenth wards, and solicit locations for school houses, and report at the next meeting.

Carried.

The Chair appointed Messrs. Leath, Johnson and Goodyear.

The President stated that he received a protest from Colonel Buttinghaus against the action of the Board in its organization.

Mr. Slaughter moved that the protest be referred to a committee of three, and they report at the next meeting. Carried.

The Chair appointed as the committee Messrs. Slaughter, Feely and Atwell.

The Secretary offered the following:

Resolved, That hereafter all bills date the regular meetings of the Board be held at three o'clock p.m. instead of seven o'clock p.m.

Carried.

The Secretary stated that there were several suits in the courts against the Board; that he had filed pleas to them, and wished to know what action the Board would take in regard to defending the same. The suits were brought by parties holding scrip.

Mr. Slaughter offered the following:

Resolved, That the School Board select an attorney to defend in suits against the Board, and that Mr. Atwell be employed as such attorney.

Which was carried.

By Mr. Hoffheimer:

Resolved, That the Secretary be authorized to have such blanks printed as are necessary for the purpose of notifying members of meetings, etc., and to obtain an official seal for the Board.

Carried.

On motion the Board adjourned over to the next regular meeting, the first Monday in February.

[Communicated.]

EDS. AVALANCHE: The county deeming it has a voice in county matters, and desiring an efficient and old tried officer, nominate George R. Powell, as the Conservative candidate for Sheriff. Let Memphis have its rights, but the *county* wants *one* leading man to act for the CONSERVATIVES.

TO ARRIVE.—Miss Muhlbach's last and best work, "Blind as Napoleon," will be received to-day by express at Copperthwait's, 279½ Main street. Those who have read her preceding works will not neglect this opportunity. Call and get a copy.

Gayoso House has reduced board from $4 to $3 per day. See advertisement.

Grand auction sale of piece goods, fine ready-made clothing, gents' furnishing goods at Reid & Bros.' No. 15½ Jefferson street, to commence Monday evening, January 13th, at seven o'clock, and to continue until the entire stock inclosed out. Private sale during the day. Don't fail to attend if you want bargains.

A. S. ROGERSON,
66 Auctioneer.

RARE CHANCE FOR A FORTUNE.—Buy tickets in the "Grand Special Scheme of the Raleigh Mineral Springs." Office at the Peabody Insurance company's, 280 Main street. Tickets, $5. 1m

Merchants and planters, be sure to look at the bargains at M. Kraus & Co.'s, No. 218 Main street. Their goods will and must be sold regardless of cost or value.

Ten dollars a day made by any one with my patent stencil tools. 1 prepay samples free. Beware of infringers. My circulars will explain. Address A. J. Fullam Springfield, Vermont.

M. Kraus & Co., 218 Main street, have brought from their wholesale to their retail department a large lot of new goods, which must be sold immediately regardless of cost or value.

Gayoso House has reduced board from $4 to $3 per day. See advertisement.

M'me M. F. Gillespie, of the emporium of fashion, No. 6 Clinton place, New York, has just arrived in Memphis, on her Southern tour, and begs leave to notify the citizens of Memphis and the vicinity that she is located at the Overton Hotel, No. 16, where she proposes to instruct in Taylor's new and invaluable system for cutting ladies' dresses, the advantages of which are too numerous to detail. Suffice it to say, that when once your measure is obtained correctly, there is no necessity of fitting or trying on the dress. This system is complete and easily imparted to those who wish to learn this invaluable and simple art. The prices for instruction will be made known at the room. I will warrant satisfaction. M'me GILLESPIE.

PERSONAL.—R. M. Bishop, ex-Mayor of Cincinnati, is at present at the Overton.

Mike Lipman, the circus man who failed here last year, has gone into bankruptcy in Cincinnati. His liabilities amount to $22,503.

Colonel P. T. Glass, formerly of Arkansas, but until recently a commission merchant in this city, has purchased an interest in the Trenton *Gazette*. He is now in town on business connected with the paper.

We hear it rumored that Wm. R. Cotton, our present Coroner, will announce himself before long as a candidate for the Clerkship of the Law and Criminal Courts, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. No better selection could be made.

Captain M. E. Scott, general Southern agent of the Pennsylvania railroad, returned to the city yesterday from a trip to New Orleans. He is in fine form, and appears as if the trip had agreed with him, at least physically. Those who wish to see him smile can find him at the Overton.

Mr. Mayfield, editor of the Tipton *Record*, is in town on business connected with his paper. As the trade of Tipton county comes to Memphis, our merchants will see the policy of giving him an acceptable welcome.

Captain D. DeHaven, President of the Mississippi Valley transportation company, passed through this city yesterday on his way to Louisville and Cincinnati, to contract for a new boat. She is to be built on a new model, sharp on both ends, and intended to run between New Orleans and Cairo, and make the trip and return in one week.

THE NEW MEMPHIS.—A large audience assembled last night to witness Booth in "Macbeth." In this character he is great, and scenes in it might be enumerated worthy to be placed beside the fourth act in "Richelieu." His stage business is well conceived, and portions of it adds much to the interpretation of the text, and although very effective, we would suggest that the throwing of the dagger in the last act is perhaps both dangerous to "Mr. Duff" and to the audience, but if they can stand it so can we. His reading was what pleased us most, for we never have heard "Macbeth" better read, and he must, in studying the character, have had "Hamlet's" advice in mind. Rosch, as "McDuff," ably sustained Booth, and if he could loose the sometimes sudden dropping of the voice at the conclusion of a sentence, as if he wished to glide it over without effort, it would be a great improvement. The cauldron scene was well and effectively put upon the stage, and Shirley Fresco deserves much credit, not only for this, but for his arduous and painstaking efforts during the season, not only as a stage manager, but as an actor, for we have found but little to condemn and much to commend in him. To night we will have "Hamlet," which will bring his engagement near to its close.

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THE COURTS.

CRIMINAL COURT—*William Hunter, Judge.* On yesterday, by order of the Court, another attachment for contempt was issued against the proprietors of the AVALANCHE, Messrs. Gallaway and Rhea, and Mr. J. M. Campbell, local of said paper, for writing and publishing an article entitled, "Poacher's Hounds Forfeited." The original affair of this article has been adjourned until January 23, 1868. The contempt side continues to be in session.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT—*C. F. Trigg, Judge.*—Met on yesterday, and adjourned over to-day at the usual hour. The following named gentlemen compose the petit jury for the present term: P M Dickenson, R H Sylvester, R B Mitchell, Lou Loubree, J T Cartwright, R Hough, J N Oliver, W A McCloy, R F Patterson, B M Levy, A F Morgan, Arch Read, Z K Hawley, A T Shaw, A H Gresham, John Morrison, R Savage, James Kimball, Wm Rosselle, Benj Bingham, Jos Behr, W C Byrd and B F Frank.

CHANCERY COURT—*Wm. M. Smith, Chancellor, etc.* In consequence of sickness in the family of Judge Smith, no court was held yesterday. The causes published for yesterday will be called up to day, after the following cause:

Terre vs Andrews.

The numbers of the causes published yesterday are as follows:

H. D.—Nos. 125, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174.

MUNICIPAL COURT—*Geo. W. Waldran, Judge* The cases set for trial to-day are:

321 Stanley vs Gabriel
324 Memphis Gayoso Savings Institution vs Wallering
327 Sullivan, Andrews et al
340 Foster vs Mosby et al
342 Pilgrim vs Bowden et al
343 Toof, Phillips e. al vs Wallering
344 Bledsoe vs Mosby et al
345 Taylor vs Baxter
346 Taylor vs Daily
347 Marks vs Cobbs & Co
356 Powell, trustee, vs Williams
359 Schuler vs Powell
360 Murphy vs Harman
361 Thompson vs Burns et al
419 Jones vs Hallman et al
421 Henderson et al vs Scott
428 Schultz vs Vance
429 Rawlings et al vs Hughes
426 Schloss & Co vs Rice
427 Ellis et al vs Same
428 Maxwell vs Peres
429 Peres vs Same
432 Griffin vs Tharp
433 Wear & Co vs Gilpin
435 Ignauer & Fritz vs Hulbert
436 Sullivan vs Meath
438 Coffee et al vs Robinson et al
439 Kay et al vs Vorner
440 Same vs Cohen
441 Downey et al vs Jones

LAW COURT—*James O. Pierce, Judge, etc.*—The following cases will be called up to-day for trial:

729 Johnson vs Wickersham
730 Sharp vs Bank of Memphis
731 Lacey & Stokes vs Stewart
732 Mallory & Co vs Fiskins
734 Moore Lewis et al vs Winters
735 Taylor vs Jackson Insurance company
736 Miller vs Isaacs et al
737 Same vs Hoffman
738 Mcdonald vs Same
739 Hs Hoon vs Granger
740 Same vs Mcgrael et al
771 Wilson, by next friend, vs Mississippi and Tennessee railroad company

790 Bond & Co vs Safft
792 Wilson vs Mississippi and Tennessee railroad company
773 Valentine, ex'r, vs Douglass
774 Alcock & Co vs Mack Bone & Bohm
776 Rosser vs Nixon et al
778 Sharkey vs Same
779 Coleman vs Barr & Co
780 Rosser vs Simpson. Hayes & Co
781 Staffara & vs Walker et al
782 Devoto vs Same
836 Moore & Co vs Winters
837 Same vs Mclaren
788 Moreau vs Apperson
789 Cook vs Memphis and St. Louis Packet company
790 Myers, ex'r, vs Hooter
791 Roberts vs Same
792 Nolen vs Levy et al
793 Love vs Schoonover, ex'r
794 Lake vs Taylor, Cole and McLeod
795 Irby vs Pyne
796 Lewis vs Crandall
797 Rogers et al vs Hallaman
798 Morgan vs Steamer Kentucky and owners
799 Morningstar vs Hockley
800 Fowlkes vs Jackson Insurance company
801 Hatfield & Co vs Bullens & Co
802 Newport et al vs Russell & Riggs
803 Alcock & Co vs Hawley
804 Mack, Bone & Bohm vs Monroe adm'x
805 Same vs Same

The counsel of Messrs. Whitmore & Tyler, proprietors of the *Public Ledger*, who stand attached for contempt, presented a petition for habeas corpus to Judge Pierce, the prayer of which was refused on the grounds of "want of jurisdiction."

HEGEMAN'S GENUINE MEDICINAL COD LIVER OIL.—Our oil has stood the test of twenty years' experience, and is warranted pure New Foundland oil. Its superiority over that prepared on our own seashores is well known to physicians, and is confirmed from my having never failed in any case, and 2d. To amend our revenue laws so that the school fund may be speedily and surely collected with as little diminution as possible. 3d. To see that the school fund already collected for this purpose be inviolably paid over for the support of free common schools, for the benefit of all people, as provided by the school law.

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AVALANCHE.

[illegible] KENA & CLEBURNE.

[illegible]RY, } Editors and Proprietors.

[illegible]RY,

[illegible] paper, per annum, in advance, $12; Weekly [illegible] inserted at $1 a per square for first [illegible] each subsequent insertion. Twenty cents per [illegible]

OFFICE:
[illegible] Main building, No. 294 Jefferson street, near the corner

WASHINGTON.

General Grant Proposed for Dictator.

Sumner and McCulloch to Walk the Plank.

General Grant Will Sustain Meade.

[Special Correspondence of the Louisville Courier.]

WASHINGTON, January 12.

GRANT PROPOSED AS DICTATOR.

Mr. Stevens' bill, making Grant dictator, to be offered to-morrow, is discussed freely in political circles. It creates a profound sensation, and occasions great anxiety even among Radicals, in conjunction with other measures of like character, and all of which are designed to centralize in Congress all power of the Government. They must be accepted as the final acts of a faction which intends to rule or ruin. Mr. Stevens' bill will pass the House, and there is only a faint hope that it may be arrested, or at least materially modified, in the Senate.

DEMOCRATIC ACTION ON THE SUBJECT.

Prominent Democrats held an informal meeting to-night to deliberate on their course of action.

THE PRESIDENT'S FUTURE POLICY.

It is said that Stanbery's speech at the banquet has a deep political significance; that he indicated the President's views; that it means the abandonment of the policy of the Philadelphia convention, pitching overboard Seward, McCulloch and other fossils of the Cabinet; or, in other words, it means a complete surrender to the Democracy as the only hope to save the country.

GRANT'S SINS.

Grant's enemies are developing some of his alleged short comings. One of these is the restoration to the army of Major Lynde, a relation of his father-in-law, General Dent. Lynde was cashiered and dismissed from the army for the surrender of Fort Billmore to an inferior force of Confederates in 1864.

They also animadvert on his habits, and declare that recently his indulgence in oysters has had the same effect on him as on Toodles; but some Radicals, who most bitterly denounced and maligned the President for his every utterance, are blind to the General's faults. Curses, like young chickens, come home to roost.

THE RECONSTRUCTION INIQUITY.

The House was in a state of excitement during the day, and even after nightfall, over the revolutionary bill introduced by that body. Bingham, of Ohio, moved to suspend the rules to enable him to offer a new reconstruction bill, making Grant dictator over ten Southern States, with a fair prospect to extend his powers over the others. This motion was so ingeniously worded that all dilatory motions are cut off, and when debate closes it will be passed under the gag rule. Mr. Bingham will contend that the leading feature of his bill is contained in the first section, which says, "Said States shall not be recognized as legal State governments by executive or judicial authority of the United States." He argues if the Supreme Court can decide that Alabama, as Mississippi are States within the Union, then it can decide that Ohio and Kentucky are not within the Union. Bingham does not defend the propositions giving Grant absolute power, but leaves that to his Radical friends.

IMBECILITY OF THAD. STEVENS.

To-day, in reply to an inquiry why Thad. Stevens opposed the bill in Committee and pronounced it a miserable political trick to secure Grant's elevation to the Presidency, Mr. Bingham said, "Mr. Stevens assented to each section of the bill a few days since; but, poor old man, his memory was so shattered he forgot the provisions, and when a vote was taken on the bill itself he voted against it." To this it may be added, when some of the Radicals in the committee were talking about the Constitution Stevens said, "I know this whole proceeding is outside of the Constitution, and you know it too. I am sick of your talk about Constitution."

THE SUPREME COURT BILL.

The bill reported from the Judiciary Committee requiring two-thirds of the Supreme Court to agree in order to decide any of the acts of Congress unconstitutional led to an animated debate, which ran into the night. The amendment requiring the unanimous concurrence of the Court on acts of Congress was voted down by the Radicals. They only want two-thirds at present, as that is enough to prevent a decision which would upset all this abominable legislation.

WHAT JOHNSON WILL DO.

What may now be Johnson's course is problematical. If he follows the advice of his friends, he will remove Stanton outright, but he has not indicated what he will do. One remarkable feature of this transaction is that Stanton was allowed in the Senate during the executive session, where he made any statement he chose, however false and scandalous, the President not being permitted to see, much less reply to such statements.

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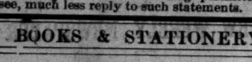

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